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	2600509050 Ans.	9101781675 Ans.

^{*} Abridgments similar to that in Ex. 27 may be used in Exs. 29, 30, 31, 32, and 35. Thus in Ex. 29, we may take first 2 thous. times, then 2 hund. times, then 2×7 times as here shown; and an exactly similar form may be used in Exs. 31 and 32. In Ex. 30 the multiplier is = 2400 + 180 + 3, and therefore allows us to take 3, 60 times 3, and 800 times 3. In Ex. 35. we may proceed from left to right, taking 7, 8, and 12 times 8.

1174575 2214 2349150

2349150 × 7 16444050

2600509050

(31) 1644405	(32) 231549	(33) 463098
7749* .	8856*	7380
14799645	1389294	37047840
6577620	1157745	1389294
11510835	185239 2	3241686
11510835	1852392	3417663240 Ans.
12742494345 Ans.	2050597944 Ans.	,
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1250364600	5557176	19450116
11114352	8335764	16671528
12364716600 Ans.	7409568	22228704
	6483372	25007292
	7313243616 Ans.	27416327796 Ans.

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(7) 5 8166	(8) 49428	(9) 63003 8	
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3)473349	6)2651442	4)1057096	
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$(16) 6)\underline{6549372} \div 36$	$(17) 9)4733491 \div 45$	(18) 6,0) <u>567433,1</u> *	
6)1091562	5)525943 \$	Ans. 9457211	
Ans. 181927	Ans. $105188\frac{31}{45}$		
(19) 8)7825687 + 64	(20) 7,0)379546,9	(21) 8,0)375432,9	
$8)978210\frac{7}{8}$	Ans. $54220\frac{69}{70}$	Ans. $46929\frac{9}{80}$	
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(22) 7)6598769 ÷84	(23) 8)8791605÷88	(24) 8)7654325÷96	
12)9426813	11)1098950 5	$1\overline{2})956790\frac{5}{8}$	
Ans. 7855665	Ans. 9990453	Ans. 7973253	

[•] See note on preceding page.
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(25) 23)3765897(16373415 Ans. (26) 37)4613578(12469111 Ans.

(28) 47)3954371(8413526 Ans. (27) 41)5123495(124963 $\frac{12}{4}$ Ans.

(31) 357)34568135(96829 $\frac{182}{357}$ Ans.	$(32) 543)76549139(140974\frac{857}{548} Ans.$
9010	

3213	543
2438	2224
2142	2172
2961	5291
2856	4887
1053	4043
714	3801
3395	2429
3213	2172
182	257

(33) 693,0)2987653,3(4311 $\frac{1303}{6930}$ Ans. (34) 7323)56854327(7763 $\frac{5878}{7333}$ Ans.

2772	51261
2156	55933
2079	51261
775	46722
693	43938
823	27847
693	21969
1303	5878

(35) 879,0)9564237,1(10880 $\frac{7171}{8790}$

(36) 9879)34568795(3499\frac{2174}{9879} 29637 Ans.

CHAPTER L

Ex. 1. (p. 12.)

- (1) $£513 \times 20 \times 12 \times 4 = 492480$ f. Ans. 320 guin. × 42 sixp. × 12 hf. d. = 161280 hf. d. Ans.
- (2) £2000 × 8 hf. crs. = 16000 hf. crs. Ans. 2000 guin. × 42 sixp. = 84000 sixp. Ans.
- (3) £27 10s. 178. $6\frac{1}{6}d$. (4) £75 21 sixp. 220 crs. 20 12 40 5 550 s. 1100 s. 210 s. Ans. 3021 sixp. 12 842 f. 6600 d. Ans. Ans. 3300 fo. d. Ans.
- (6) £29 10s. 0½d. (5) £47 10s. 113d. 23 t. (7) 20 20 20 950 8. 590 s. 460 cwt. 12 112 12 11411 d. 7080 d. 5520 460 45647 f. Ans. 14161 hf. d. Ans. 51520 lbs. Ans. £85 0s. 10\d. 1373 hf. crs. 115 cwt. 20 30 112 1700 s. 41190 d. 1380 12 115 20410 d. 12880 lbs. 164760 f. Ans. 16 40821 hf. d. Ans. 206080 oz. Ans.
- (8) 27 lbs. × 16 oz. × 16 drs. = 6912 drs. Ans. 11 t. \times 20 cwt. \times 112 lbs. \times 16 oz. = 394240 oz. Ans.
- 3 qrs. 14 oz. 47 cwt, 25 lbs. (9) 112 28 84 lbs. 564 4725 16 1358 oz. x 16 drs. = 21728 drs. $5289 \text{ lb.} \times 16 \text{ oz.} = 84624 \text{ oz.}$ Ans. Ans.

(10) 34cwt. 3qrs. 11oz.	(11) 4t. 15cwt. 2qrs. 12lbs.	
4	20	112
139 qrs.	95 cwt.	1682 lbs.
2 8	4	16
3892 lbs.	382 qrs.	26921 oz. Ans.
16	28	
62283 oz.	10708 lbs. Ans.	3 t. 3 qrs. 3 oz.
16		80
996528 drs. Ans.	14 cwt. 1 qr. 8 drs.	243 qrs.
	4	28
2 t. 3 qrs. 5 oz.	57 qrs.	1944
80	28	486
163 qrs.	1596 lbs.	6804 lbs.
28	16	16
4564 lbs.	25536 oz.	108867 oz.
16	16	16
73029 oz. Ans.	408584 drs. Ans.	1741872 drs. Ans.

(13) 16 lbs. Tr. × 12 oz. × 20 dwt. × 24 grs. = 92160 grs. Ans. 105 lbs. Tr. × 12 oz. × 20 dwt. = 25200 dwt. Ans.

```
3 fur. 135 yds. 4 in.
                                   (19)
                                           2 lea. 2 mi. 2 fur. 200 yds.
(18)
       220
                                           8 mi.
       795 yds.
         3
                                           8
      2385 ft.
                                          66 fur.
        12
                                          220 .
    28624 in. Ans.
                                       14720 vds.
         5 fur. 171 yds. 2 ft.
                                       44160 ft. Ans.
        220
       1271 yds.
                                            5 mi. 200 yds. 3 in.
          3
                                          1760
       3815 ft.
                                          9000 yds.
         12
                                            36
     45780 in. Ans.
                                       324003 in. Ans.
```

(20) 73 yds. 3 grs. (21) 54 ac. 3 ro. (22) 7 ac. 12 po. 4 295 qrs. 219 ro. 28 ro. 40 40 1180 na. Ans. 8760 po. Ans. 1132 po. Ans. 35 ells 4 qrs. 17 sq. yds. 8 ft. 29 sq. yds. 5 9 9 161 sq. ft. 179 qrs. 261 sq. ft. 144 144 716 na. Ans. 23184 sq. in. Ans. 37584 in. Ans.

(23) 13 cub. yds. × 27 = 351 cub. ft. Ans.
7 cub. yds. 20 ft.
27

 $\frac{209}{209} \text{ cub. ft} \times 1728 = 361152 \text{ cub. in.} \quad \textbf{Ans.}$ (24) 23 cub. yds. 1000 in. 12 cub. yds. 23 feet.

27 621 cub. ft. 347 cub. ft. 1728 1728 1728 1074088 cub. in. Ans. 599616 cub. in. Ans.

(25) 137 gall. × 4 qts. × 2 pts. = 1096 pts. Ans.
13 gall. 3 qts.

4
55 qts. × 2 pts. × 4 gills = 440 gills. Ans.

(26) 17 qrs.	(27) 3 lds. 3 qrs. 3 pks.	(28) 3 lds. 3 bu.
` 8 ⁻	5.	5
136 bu.	18 qrs.	15 qrs.
4	8	8 -
544 pks.	144 bu.	123 bu.
2	4	32
1088 gal.	Ans. 579 pks.	3936 qts. Ans.
	2	
220 bu.	1158 gal. Ans.	2 qrs. 7 bu. 2 pks.
• 4		8
880 pks.	2 qrs. 1 gal.	23 bu.
8	64	4
7040 qts.	Ans. 129 gal.	94 pks.
_	. 8	2
	1032 pts. Ans.	188 gal. Ans.
		

(29) 27 yrs. × 365 = 9855 days. Ans. 3 yrs. 315 da. 365 1410 da × 24 hrs. × 60 min = 2030400 r

1410 da. × 24 hrs. × 60 min. = 2030400 min. Ans.

(30) 5 mo. 3 wks. 4 da. 27 wks. 5 da. 15 hrs.

4 23 wks. 7
7 24
7 165 da. 2600
24 3960 hrs. Ans. 16815600 sec. Ans.

Ex. 2. (p. 13.)

(1) $21 \begin{cases} 3)78790236 \text{ s.} \\ 7)26263412 \end{cases}$ Ans. 3751916 gui.

(2) 4)1758960 f. 6,0)48974,0 d. Ans. 7329 crs.

Ans. $\frac{4,0)15008,0}{£3752}$ sixp.

6,0)175896,0 hf. d. Ans. 29316 hf. crs.

(3) 4)480144 f. 12)120036 d. 7)10003 s.Ans. 1429 sev. sh.

 $\begin{array}{c} 12)50000d. \\ 2,0)\underline{416,6s.} & 8d. \\ \textbf{Ans.} & \underline{\pounds208} & 6s. & 8d. \end{array}$

(4) 4)284061*f*. 12)110012d. $12)^7 1015 \frac{1}{4}d$. 2,0)916,7s. 8d. $2,0)5917s. 11\frac{1}{4}d.$ £458 17s. 8d. £295 178. $11\frac{1}{4}d$. (5) 12)101010d. (6) 4)350000f. 21)8417s. 6d. 12)87500d. 20)7291s. 8d. Ans. 400g. 17s. 6d. Ans. £364 11s. 8d. 4)123290f. 2)588483hf. d. $12)30822\frac{1}{6}d$. $12)294241\frac{1}{2}d.$ 2,0)256,8s. $6\frac{1}{6}d.$ 21)24520s. 11d. Ans. £128 8s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans. $1167g. 13s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$ (7) 28)37568 lbs. (8) 16)2345820 drs. 4)1341 qrs. 20 lbs. 16)146613 oz. 12 drs. 28)9163 lbs. 5 oz. 2,0)33,5 cwt. 1 qr. 16 t. 15 cwt. 4)327 qrs. 7 lbs. Ans. 2,0)8,1 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 t. 15 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. 4 t. l cwt. Ans. 4t.1 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. 5 oz. 12 drs. 16)108190 drs. 16)6761 oz. 14 drs. 16)108234 oz. 28)422 lbs. 9 oz. 28)6764 lbs. 10 oz. 4)241 qrs. 16 lbs. 4)15 qrs. 2 lbs. 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 60 cwt. 1 qr. Ans. 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. 9 oz. 14 drs. Ans. 60 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. 10 oz. (9) 16)100000 oz. (10)16)229601 oz. 28)6250 lbs. 28)14350 lbs. 1oz. 4)223 qrs. 6 lbs. 4)512 qrs. 14 lbs. 2,0)5,5 cwt. 3 qrs. 2,0)12,8 cwt. 2 t. 15 cwt. 6 t. 8 cwt. Ans. 2 t. 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. Ans. 6 t. 8 cwt. 14 lbs. 1 oz. 16)12821 drs. 16)314735 drs. 16)801 oz. 5 drs. 16)19670 oz. 15 drs. 28)50 lbs. 1 oz. 28)1229 lbs. 6 oz. 1 qr. 22 lbs. 4)43 qrs. 25 lbs. Ans. 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 25lbs. 6 oz. 15 drs. 1 qr. 22 lbs. 1 oz. 5 drs.

16)156424 drs. (11) (12)16)237023 oz. 16)9776 oz. 7 drs. 28)14813 lbs. 15 oz. 28)611 lbs. 4)529 qrs. 1 lb. 4)21 qrs 23 lbs. 2,0)13,2 cwt. 1 qr. 5 cwt. 1 qr. 6 t. 12 cwt. 5 cwt. 1 qr. 28 lbs. 7 drs. Ans. 6 t. 12 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb. 15 oz. Ans. 16)371283 drs. 16)1008001 oz. 28)63000 lbs. 1 oz. 16)23205 oz. 3rs. 28)1450 lbs. 5 oz. 4)2250 qrs. 2,0)56,2 cwt. 2 qrs. 4)51 grs. 22 lbs. 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 28 t. 2 cwt. Ans. Ans. 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. 5 oz. 3 drs. 28 t. 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 oz. 24)13172 grs. 24)17073 grs. (13)(14)2,0)54,8 dwt. 20 grs. 2,0)71,1 dwt. 9 grs. 12)27 oz. 8 dwt. 12)35 oz. 11 dwt. 2 lbs. 3 oz. Ans. 2 lbs. 11 oz. 11 dwt. 9 grs. Ans. 2 lbs. 3 oz. 8 dwt. 20 grs. 24)12327 grs. 2.0)3006,6 dwt. 2,0)51,3 dwt. 15 grs. 12)25 oz. 13 dwt. 12)1503 oz. 6 dwt. Ans. 125 lbs. 3 oz. 6 dwt. 2 lbs. 1 oz. 13 dwt. 15 grs. (16) 24)272821 grs. (15)24)108970 grs. 2,0)454,0 dwt. 10 grs. 2,0)1136,7 dwt. 13 grs. 12)227 oz. 12)568 oz. 7 dwt. 18 lbs. 11 oz. 10 grs. Ans. 47 lbs. 4 oz. 7 dwt. 13 grs. Ans. 24)127272 grs. 24)189081 grs. 2,0)530,3 dwt. 2,0)787,8 dwt. 9 grs. 12)265 oz. 3 dwt. 12)393 oz. 18 dwt. 32 lbs. 9 oz. 18 dwt. 9 grs. 22 lbs 1 oz. 3 dwt. Ans. (18)3)36090 ft. 12)120835 in. (17)22,0)1203,0 yds. 3)10069 ft. 7 in. 22,0)335,6 yds. 1 ft. 8)54 fur. 150 yds. 15 fur. 56 yds. 1 ft. 7 in. 6 mi. 6 fur. 150 yds. Ans. 22,0)23103,1 yds. 3)378135 ft. 8)1050 fur. 31 yds. 22,0)12604,5 yds. 3)131 mi. 2 fur. 8)572 fur. 205 yds. Ans. 71 mi. 4 fur, 205 yds. Ans. 43 lea. 2 mi. 2 fur. 31 yds.

(19) 12)517900 in. 3)183810 ft. 3)43158 ft. 4 in. 22,0)6127,0 yds. 8)278 fur. 110 yds. 22,0)1438,6 yds. 8)65 fur. 86 yds. 3)34 mi. 6 fur. Ans. 8 mi. 1 fur. 86 yds. 4 in. Ans. 11 lea. 1 mi. 6 fur. 110 yds. (20) 4)13587 na. (21) 4,0)12132,1 po. 4)3396 qrs. 3 na. 4)3033 ro. 1 po. Ans. 849 yds. 3 na. 758 ac. 1 ro. 1 po. 4)181970 na. 144)33333 sq. in. 5)45492 qrs. 2 na. 9)231 sq. ft. 69 in. Ans. 25 sq. yds. 6 ft. 69 in. Ans. 9098 ells 2 grs. 2 na. 4,0)2000,0 po. (23) 1728)200000 c. in. (22)27)115 c. ft. 1280 in. 4)500 ro. Ans. 125 ac. Ans. 4 c. yds. 7 ft. 1280 in. 144)20000 sq. in. 1728)138297 c. in. 9)138 sq. ft. 128 in. 27)80 c. ft. 57 in. Ans. 15 sq. yds. 3 ft. 128 in. Ans. 2 c. yds. 26 ft. 57 in. (24) 1728)106921 c. in. (25)2)18191 pts. 27)61 c. ft. 1513 in. 4)9095 qts. 1 pt. Ans. 2 c. yds. 7 ft. 1513 in. Ans. 2273 gal. 3 qts. 1 pt. 1728)180531 c. in. 4)309×3 gills. 27)104 c. ft. 1119 in. 2)7745 pt. 3 gills. Ans. 3 c. yds. 23 ft. 1119 in. 4)3872 qts. 1 pt. Ans. 968 gal. 1 pt. 3 gills. 4)89765 pks. (26)4)28716 qts. (27)2)7179 gal. 8)22441 bu. 1 pk. 4)3589 pks. 1 gal. 5)2×05 qrs. 1 bu. 8 897 bu. 1 pk. Ans. 561 lds. 1 bu. 1 pk. 5)112 qrs. 1 bu. 2)56789 pts. Ans. 22 lds. 2 qrs. 1 bu. 1 pk. 1 gal. 4)28394 qt. 1 pt. 2)91356 pts. 2)7098 gal. 2 qts. 4)45678 qts. 4)3549 pks. 2)11419 gal. 2 qts. 8)887 bu. 1 pk. 4)5709 pks. 1 gal. 5)110 qrs. 7 bu. 8)1427 bu. 1 pk. 22 lds. Ans. 178 qrs. 3 bu. 1 pk. 1 gal. 2 qts. Ans. 22 lds. 7 bu. 1 pk. 2 qts. 1 pt.

(28) 4)356187 qts.
2)89046 gal. 3 qts.
4)44523 pks.
8)11130 bu. 3 pks.
5)1391 qrs. 2 bu.
278 lds. 1 qr. 2 bu. 3 pks. 3 qts.
2)598712 gal.
4)299356 pks.
8)74839 bu.
Ans. 9354 qrs. 7 bu.

(30) 24)235967 hrs.

7)9831 da. 23 hrs.

1404 wks. 3 da.

Ans. 1404 wks. 3 da. 23 hrs.

(29) 365)137819 da.

Ans. 377 yrs. 214 da.
6,0)356182,9 sec.
6,0)5936,3 min. 49 sec.
24)989 hrs. 23 min.
7)41 da. 5 hrs.
5 wks. 6 da.

Ans. 5 wks. 6 da. 5 hrs. 23 m.49 s.

6,0)7187190,0 sec.
6,0)119786,5 min.
24)19964 hrs. 25 min.
365)831 da. 20 hrs.
Ans. 2 yrs. 101 da. 20 hrs. 25 min

Answers to Ex. 3. (p. 14.)

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1) 12 8 1	(2) 149 18 10	(3) 207 12 $7\frac{3}{4}$
(4) 162 14 11	(5) 120 1 8	(6) 87 1 0
(7) 114 12 $10\frac{1}{4}$	(8) 169 19 0 1	(9) 110 17 5¾
(10) 82 1 10	$(11) 172 2 1\frac{1}{4}$	$(12) 193 2 2\frac{1}{2}$
lbs. oz. dr.	qrs. lbs. oz.	cwt. qrs. lbs.
(13) 47 1 11	(14) 8 18 12	(15) 61 3 0
qrs. lbs. oz.	qrs. lbs. oz. dr.	cwt. qrs. lbs. oz.
(16) 80 15 0	(17) 12 11 5 9	(18) 120 2 0 2
tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	oz. dwt. gr.	lbs. oz. dwt.
(19) 43 9 2 17	(20) 31 1 14	(21) 84 7 9
oz. dwt. gr.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt. gr.
(22) 34 15 11	(23) 133 5 10	(24) 116 6 2 23
lbs. oz.dwt.gr.	lbs. oz. dwt. gr.	dr. scr. gr.
(25) 107 1 10 17	(26) 73 2 0 1	(27) 22 2 16
oz. dr. scr.	dr. scr. gr.	oz. dr. scr.
(28) 36 4 2.	(29) 37 0 7	(30) 39 6 1
yds. ft. in.	fur. po. yds.	m. fur. yds.
(31) 58 0 3	(32) 24 34 4	(33) 21 0 54
lea. m. fur.	fur. po. yds.	po. yd. ft.
(34) 27 0 6	$(35) 22 10 4\frac{1}{2}$	(36) 102 0 1
yds. ft. in.	po. yds. ft. in.	po. yds. ft. in.
(37) 30 1 2	(38) 28 4 2 11	(39) 32 4 0 7
m. fur. po. yds. (40) 119 2 27 2	m. fur. yds. ft. (41) 27 0 133 2	7ds. 9rs. ns. (42) 167 0 1
(- · / · ·		

yds. qrs. na.	ells qrs. na.	ells qrs. na.
(43) 984 0 0		(45) 142 0 1
s.yds. s.ft. s.in. (46) 115 3 44	R. P. s.yds. 47) 30 9 18	A. R. P. (48) 131 0 21
	•	• •
A. R. P.	P. s.yds. s.ft. s.in.	A. R. P. 8.yds.
(49) 162 2 23	(50) 16 24 3 101	(51) 98 2 18 23
	c.yds. c.ft. c.in.	c.yds. c.ft. c.in.
(52) 103 9 26 2 59	(53) 92 9 429	(54) 106 10 8
c.yds. c.ft. c.in.	gals. qts. pt.	gals. qts. pt.
(55) 95 11 108	(56) 150 3 1	(57) 103 3 1
pks. gal. qt.	bus. pk. gal.	qrs. bus. pks.
(58) 21 1 1	(59) 115 1 1	(60) il9 2 2
lds. qrs. bus.	bus. gal. qt.	bus. pks. gal.
(61) 119 4 4	(62) 124 5 Î	(63) 168 3 1
gal. qt. pt. gills	bus. pks. gal. qts.	qrs. bus, pks. gal.
(64) 93 1 0 3	(65) 155 3 1 2	(66) 150 0 3 1
d. h. m. s.	mo. w. d. h.	d. h. m. s.
(67) 22 2 28 59	(68) 115 1 1 14	(69) 20 21 49 48
y. d. h. m.	y. w. d. h.	y. d. h.
(70) 32 114 21 3	(71) 94 41 6 11	(72) 28 184 4

Answers to Ex. 4. (p. 18.)

```
£
         s. d.
                               d.
                                         £ 8.
                                                 d.
                                                             £
                                                                 s. d.
                       £
 (1) 10
         3 3
                  (2) 33
                           7
                               2\frac{1}{4}
                                     (3) 60 12
                                                 21/4
                                                       (4) 15
 (5) 55
         9 10
                  (6) 8
                           7
                               6
                                     (7) 2 18
                                                 ารี
                                                       (8) 187
                                                                 1 2
                              0\frac{1}{2}
 (9) 25 17
             2\frac{1}{9} (10) 38 2
                                    (11) 77 15
                                                 13
                                                     (12) 215
                                                                     3
lbs. oz. drs. qrs. lbs. oz. (13) 14 4 2 (14) 7 18 3
                                                      qrs. lbs. oz. (16) 0 25 7
                                        cwt. qrs. lbs.
                                    (15) 20 2 15
     qrs. lbs. oz.
                                        cwt. lbs. oz.
                       ton cwt. qrs.
                                                            qrs. ibs. oz.
(17) 8 11 4
                 (18) 1 6 2
                                    (19) 14 27 12
                                                      (20) 3 27 6
     oz. dwt. gr.
                       oz. dwt. gr.
                                         lbs. oz. dwt.
                                                             oz. dwt. gr.
                 (22) 13 17 23
(21) 3 4 10
                                    (23) 6 7 17
                                                      (24) 8 1 2
     oz. dwt. gr.
                                                            oz. dwt. gr.
                       oz. dwt. gr.
                                          oz. dwt. gr.
(25) 21 4 8
                 (26) 36 8 11
                                    (27) 8 10 15
                                                      (28) 14 6 6
      dr. scr. gr.
                        oz. dr. scr.
                                         lbs. oz. dr.
                                                            dr. scr. gr.
(29) 3 0 19
                 (30) 2 2 1
                                    (31) 17 7 7
                                                      (32) 1 0 16
      yd. ft. in.
                                          fur. po. yds.
                       po. yds. ft.
                                                            m. fur. yds.
(33) 1 1 9
                 (34) 9 3 2
                                    (35) 5 21 3
                                                      (36) 4 6 124
      m. fur. po.
                       fur. po. yds.
                                         lea. m. fur.
                                                            fur. po. yds.
(37) 12 2 29
                 (38) 1 18 5
                                    (39) 18 2 6
                                                      (40) 0 27 4
      po. yds. ft.
                       yds. ft. in.
                                          yds. qrs. na.
                                                            ells qrs. na.
(41) 7 4 1
                  (42) 7 0 5
                                    (43) 4 3 1
                                                      (44) 4 4 2
    s.yds. s.ft. s.in.
                       po. s.yds. s.ft.
                                                            ac. ro. po.
                                          ro. po. s yds.
(45) 6 2 86
                                    (47) 0 6 27
                                                      (48) 13 2 34
                 (46) 8 22 6
                                                           s.yds. s.ft. s.in.
     ac. ro. po.
                                          ro. s.yds. s.ft.
                        ro. po. s.yds.
                (50)
                       1 13 22 (51) 2 2 8\frac{1}{2} (52) 3 8 27
```

c.yds. c.ft. c.in. c.yds. c.ft. c.in. c.yds. c.ft. c.in. c.yds. c.ft. c.in. (53) 12 14 1071(54) 29 4 655 (55) 33 4 1385 (56) 13 16 999 gals. qts. pt. (57) 2 2 l gals. qt. pt. pks. gal. qt. (58) 5 1 1 (59) 3 1 1 bus. pks. gal. (60) 18 2 1 qrs. bus. pks. lds. qrs. bus. bus. pk. gal. lds. qr. bus. (61) 5 3 3 (62) 12 4 6 (63) 17 1 1 (64) 2 1 4 hrs. m. s. d. hrs. m. w. d. hrs. mo. w. d. (65) 13 57 49 (66) 7 19 45 (67) 0 5 13 (68) 3 2 6 yrs. d. hrs. yrs. w. d. yrs. w. d. (69) 12 196 9 (70) 8 39 5 (71) 10 43 4 yrs. d. hrs. (72) 6 346 14

Answers to Ex. 5. (p. 19.)

	£	8.	d.		£	8.	d.		£	8.	d.
	46				75				179		
(4)	146	12	$10\frac{1}{2}$	(5)	312	10	8	(6)	3 87	2	2
(7)	499	7	1	(8)	378	11	13	(9)	1029	19	0
(10)	927	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$	(11)	940	7	3	(12)	1131	8	41/2
(13)	1325	13	4	(14)	1391	7	6	(15)	1038	9	9
(16)	1221	18	6 <u>3</u>	(17)	1242	13	4	(18)	1752	7	11
(19)	1888	13	1	(20)	2020	1	101	(21)	444	2	9
(22)	618	0	6	(23)	1546	7	0	(24)	2060	1	3

Ex. 6. (p. 20.)

(1) £23 17s.
$$5\frac{1}{2}d$$
. × 15

3

71 12 $4\frac{1}{2}$

£358 1 $10\frac{1}{2}$ Ans.

(2) £79 14s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$. × 18

478 9 $1\frac{1}{2}$

£358 1 $10\frac{1}{2}$ Ans.

£1435 7 $4\frac{1}{2}$ Ans.

(3) £93 8s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. × 21

653 18 $0\frac{1}{2}$

3

£1961 14 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ans.

(4) £49 12s. 8d. × 28

7

4

198 10 8

7

£1389 14 8 Ans.

(5) £68 7s. $4\frac{3}{4}d$. × 35

341 16 $11\frac{3}{4}$

7

£2392 18 $10\frac{1}{4}$ Ans.

£4703 10 0 Ana.

£2857 15

Ex. 7. (p. 21.)

£3676 13

101

NOTE.—The method here used for the first ten examples deserves to be known by the pupil, but is not better than that given in Art. 8 of the text.

A 9 Ans.

11 12 Ans.

811 15

8 3

31 19 1

10

0 Ans.

96 1 2

0 Ans.

79 3 2

	yrs.	da.	hrs.	min.	. sec.			yrs	. da.	hrs.	min.	sec.	
(29)	0	5	17	39	20 12	× 120	(30)	17	110	17	0	57 12	× 144
	0	68	19	52	0 10			207	233	12	11	24 12	
	1	323	6	40	0	Ans.	2	491	247	2	16	48	Ans.

Answers to Ex. 8. (p. 22.)

	£	8.	d.		£	8.	d.		£	8.	d.	(4)	£	s.	d.
(1)	13	7	73	(2)	4	4	91	(3)	14	3	11	(4)	15	7	5 1
(5)	14	1	8 <u>1</u>	(6)	12	19	11	(7)	9	8	5 1	(8)	9	15	$2\frac{1}{4}$
(9)	9	3	5 1	(10)	6	16	18	(11)	4	16	1	(12)	7	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Ex. 9. (p. 22.)

(-)			400	4.5
£17,6 16s. 8d.£3,0 6s. 3d. £3,29 1s. 3d. £73 12s. 11d. $\frac{20}{13,6s}$. $\frac{20}{0,6s}$. $\frac{20}{5,81s}$. $\frac{20}{14,72s}$. $\frac{12}{3,0d}$. $\frac{12}{7,5d}$. $\frac{12}{9,75d}$. $\frac{12}{8,75d}$.£17 13s. 8d. Ans. $\frac{4}{2,0f}$. $\frac{4}{3,00f}$. $\frac{4}{3,00f}$.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	• • •	£3,0 6s. 3d.	•	£73 12s. 11d.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20	20	20	20
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13,68.	0,68.	5,81 <i>s</i> .	$1\overline{4,72}s.$
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12	12	12	12
£17 13s. 8d. Ans. $\frac{4}{2.0f}$ $\frac{4}{3.00f}$ $\frac{4}{3.00f}$	8.0d.	7,5d.	9,75d.	8,75d.
$\frac{1}{2.0}$ £ 3,00£ 3,00£		4	4	4
£3 0s. 7\d. Ans. £3 5s. 9\d. Ans. £0 14s. 8\d. Ans.		$\overline{2.0}f$.		
		£3 0s. 71d. Ans.	£3 5s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. Ans.	£0 14s. 83d. Ans.
(5) (6) (7) (8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
£1.511 9s. 2d. £72 18s. 4d. £645 16s. 8d. £1062 10s.	• •		£645 16s. 8d.	
20 20 20		20	20	20
10.229s 1,458s. 1,2916s. 2,1250s.			1,2916s.	•
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			12	12
$\overline{2,750d}$, $\overline{5,500}d$. $\overline{3,5000}d$. $\overline{1,5000}d$.			3,5000d.	1,5000d.
4 4	2,7 0000	4	4	4
$\overline{3,000}f$, $\overline{2,000}f$. $\overline{2,0000}f$. $2,\overline{0000}f$.		0.000€	3,0000 €	2.0000f.
3,000 f. 2,000 f. 2,000 f. 2,000 y. 2,000 f. 2,0	3,000 <i>f</i> :	2,000/.		

Ex. 10. (p. 23.)

(1)
$$20 \begin{cases} 2) £702 & 6s. \ 3d. \\ 10) 351 & 3 \ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$Ans. \underbrace{£35 \quad 2 \quad 3\frac{3}{4}}_{}$$

(3)
$$18 \begin{cases} 2) £275 & 15s. & 1\frac{1}{2}d. \\ 9)137 & 17 & 6\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$
Ans. £15 6 4\frac{3}{4}

(4)
$$40 \begin{cases} 4)£345 & 13s. \ 4d. \\ 10)86 & 8 & 4 \\ Ans. & £8 & 12 & 10 \end{cases}$$

(5)
$$25 \begin{cases} 5 \text{ £}345 \text{ } 10s. \text{ } 5d. \\ \hline 5 \text{ } \cancel{5}\cancel{6}9 \text{ } 2 \text{ } 1 \\ 4ns. \text{ £}13 \text{ } 16 \text{ } 5 \end{cases}$$

(7)
$$120 \begin{cases} 12) £485 & 17s. & 6d. \\ \hline 10) 40 & 9 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
Ans. $\underbrace{£4 & 0 & 11\frac{3}{4}}_{4}$

(8)
$$400 \begin{cases} 4) £457 & 18s. 4d. \\ 100) 114 & 9 & 7 \end{cases}$$
Ans. $£1 & 2 & 10\frac{3}{4}$

(9)
$$36 \begin{cases} 4)£208 & 16s. & 9d. \\ \hline 9)52 & 4 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$
Ans. £5 16 $0\frac{1}{4}$

(10)
$$42 \begin{cases} 7) £362 & 19s. & 10\frac{1}{2}d. \\ \hline 6)51 & 17 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ Ans. & £8 & 12 & 10\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

(11)
$$800 \begin{cases} 8)£692 & 10s. & 0d. \\ 100)86 & 11 & 3 \end{cases}$$
Ans. £0 17 $3\frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{(12)} \\ \textbf{2400} \\ \textbf{\{ 8 \}} \pounds \textbf{1137} & \textbf{10s.} & \textbf{0d.} \\ \textbf{3)142} & \textbf{3} & \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{100)47} & \textbf{7} & \textbf{11} \\ \textbf{Ans.} & \underbrace{\pounds \textbf{0}} & \textbf{9} & \textbf{5} \frac{3}{2} \\ \end{array}$$

(13)
$$45 \begin{cases} 5)£347 & 1s. & 3d. \\ \hline 9)69 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline Ans. & £7 & 14 & 3 \end{cases}$$

(14)
$$63 \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 7) \pounds 457 & 1s. \ 6\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \hline 9)65 & 5 \ 11\frac{1}{4}. \\ Ans. & \pounds 7 & 5 \ 1\frac{1}{4}. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{(15)}_{6000} \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 6) \pounds 362 & 10s. & 0d. \\ 1000) \underline{60} & 8 & \underline{4} \\ \textit{Ans.} & \underline{\pounds 0} & 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

(17)
$$54\begin{cases} 6)\cancel{\cancel{L}408} & 0s. \ 9d. \\ \hline 9)68 & 0 \ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
Ans. $\cancel{\cancel{L}7}$ 11 $1\frac{1}{2}$

(18)
$$77 \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 7) \cancel{\pounds} 453 & 11s. & 6\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \hline 11)64 & 15 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ Ans. & \cancel{\pounds} 5 & 17 & 9\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

(20)
$$96 \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} 12) \cancel{\pounds}473 & 14s. & 0d. \\ 8)39 & 9 & 6 \\ \cancel{Ans} & \cancel{\pounds}4 & 18 & 8\cancel{4} \end{array} \right.$$

(21)
$$99\begin{cases} 9)£386 & 16s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.\\ \hline 11)42 & 19 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline Ans. £3 & 18 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline (22) & 108\begin{cases} 9)£374 & 19s. 3d.\\ \hline 12)41 & 13 & 3 \\ \hline Ans. £3 & 18 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline (23) & 132\begin{cases} 12)£319 & 2s. 9d.\\ \hline 11)26 & 11 & 10\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline Ans. £2 & 8 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline (24) & 144\begin{cases} 12)£576 & 3s. 0d.\\ \hline 12)48 & 0 & 3 \\ \hline Ans. £4 & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline (25) & 18)£375 & 13s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.(£28 & 17s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. \\ \hline 17)£289 & 0s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.(17 & 0s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. Ans. \\ \hline (26) & 115 & 119 & 34 \\ \hline 18) & 103 & 119 & 34 \\ \hline 19 & 112 & 12 & 12 \\ \hline 149d. & 143 & 23)£456 & 0s. 11\frac{1}{4}d.(£19 & 16s. 6\frac{3}{2}d. \\ \hline (26) & 26 & 226 \\ \hline (26) & 26 & 226 \\ \hline (33) & 238s. \\ \hline (39) & 2516 & 2(£1 & 7s. 2d. Ans. \\ \hline (19) & 6 & 20 \\ \hline (13) & 138 \\ \hline (17) & 138 \\ \hline (18) & 12 \\ \hline (29) & 12 \\ \hline (20) & 136s. \\ \hline (13) & 138 \\ \hline (13) & 138 \\ \hline (17) & 4 \\ \hline (29) & 12 \\ \hline (29) & 136s. \\ \hline (29) & 138 \\ \hline (20) & 12 \\ \hline (20) & 138 \\ \hline (20) & 138 \\ \hline (20) & 138 \\ \hline (20) & 12 \\ \hline (20) & 138 \\ \hline (20) & 138 \\ \hline (20) & 12 \\ \hline (20) & 138 \\ \hline (20) & 138 \\ \hline (20) & 12 \\ \hline (20) & 138 \\ \hline (21) & 144 \\ \hline (21) & 16s. 6\frac{3}{2}d. \\ \hline (21) & 144 \\ \hline (22) £276 \\ \hline (23) £276 \\ \hline (23) £276 \\ \hline (24) $144 \\ \hline (27) £289 $0s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. \\ \hline (27) $19 \\ \hline (28) £289 $0s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. \\ \hline (29) £298 $0s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. \\ \hline (29) £298 $0s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. \\ \hline (29)$$

38d. 38

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1ns.

$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(8) 41)£712 18s. $7\frac{1}{4}d$.(£17 7s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$. A 3\frac{41}{302} \frac{287}{15} \frac{20}{318s}. \frac{287}{31} \frac{12}{379}d. \frac{369}{10} \frac{4}{41f}. \frac{41}{41}
<u> </u>	41

COMPOUND DIVISION.

(9)	(10)
123)£1375 13s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$.(£11 3s. $8\frac{1}{4}d$.	100)£2559 7s. 6d. + 18900
1353 Ans.	$189)25 11 10\frac{1}{2}(£0 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$
22	20
` 20	5118.
453s.	378
369	133
84	12
12	$\overline{1606}d$.
1014d.	1512
984	94
30	4
4	378 f.
123f.	378
123	<u> </u>
_	
(11)	(12)
10)£2456 2s. 11d.÷3650	354)£2348 11s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.(£6 12s. $8\frac{1}{4}d$.
$365)245$ 12 $8\frac{1}{2}(£0\ 13s.\ 5\frac{1}{2}d.\ Ans.$	2124 Ans.
20	224
4912s.	20
3 65	4491 <i>s</i> .
1262	424 8
1095	243
167	• 12
12	2920d.
$\overline{2007}d$,	2832
1825	88
182	4
4	354 <i>f</i> .
730f.	354
730	
. -	

Ex. 12. (p. 24.)

(1)	10935 farthings \div 1215 farthings $=$ 9. Ans.
(2)	21870f. + 3645f. = 6. Ans.
(3)	98415f. + 10935f. = 9. Ans.
(4)	10935 three-hf. d. +405 three-hf. d. =27. And
(5)	10935 three-hf. d + 1215 three-hf. d. = 9. And

(6) $196830f \div 32805f = 6$. Ans.

(7) $164250d. \div 18250d. = 9$. Ans.

```
KEY TO COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC.
              27375 three-hf. d. + 9125 three-hf. d. = 3. Ans.
 (8)
              9990 lbs. \div 370 lbs. = 27. Ans.
 (9)
              12410640 in. +90 in. = 137896. Ans.
(10)
(11)
              9116 \text{ lbs.} \div 212 \text{ lbs.} = 43. Ans.
(12)
              56244 grs. + 129 grs. = 436. Ans.
(13)
              164343 po. ÷5667 po. = 29. Ans.
(14)
              328686 po. +5667 po. =58. Ans.
(15)
              7821 pks. +99 pks. =79. Ans.
(16)
              378716 po. ÷14566 po. =26. Ans.
                           Ex. 13. (p. 25.)
 (1)
            835qu.
                                              £538
             21
                                                 40
                                         21)21520sixp.
     2,0)1753.58.
                                         1024hf. gu. & 16sixp. or 8s. Ans.
         £876 15s. Ans.
 (2)
            760hf. crs.
                                                670hf. gu.
                                                 21
        42)3800sixp.
                                           5)14070sixp.
         90qu. & 20sixp. or 10s. Ans.
                                              2814hf. crs. Ans.
 (3)
            325crs.
                                               253gu.
               10
                                                 21
         21)3250sixp.
                                            5)5313s.
     154hf. gu. & 16sixp. or 8s. Ans.
                                               1062crs. 3s. Ans.
 (4)
         3)18756 fourp.
                                               3700hf. crs.
                                                 30
          5)h252s.
                                          4)111000d.
             1250crs. 2s. Ans.
                                             27750 fourp. Ans.
                                               £27 10sixp. 4d.
   5)
          £36
              3<del>1</del>crs.
                                               1090sixp. & 4d. Ans.
          147crs. & 2s. 6d. Ans.
                                              £100
  (6)
          100hf. gu. = 50gu.
                       21
                                                  20
                    1050s.
                                              7)2000s.
                                                 285sev. s. & 5s. Ans.
```

3150 fourp. Ans.

RECTANGULAR AREAS.

16 dwt. 114 lbs. Av. ١ 7000 24 24)798000 grs. 2,0)38,4 grs. 2,0)3325,0 dwt. 3)19 scr. 4 grs. 12)1662 oz. 10 dwt. 6 drs. 1 scr. 4 grs. Ans. Ans. 138 lbs. 6 oz. 10 dwt-20 lbs. Av. 5 drs. Ap.) 7000 24)140000 grs. 15 scr. 20 2,0)583,3 dwt. 8 grs. 24)300 grs. 12)291 oz. 13 dwt. Ans. 24 lbs. 3 oz. 13 dwt 8 grs. 12 dwt. 12 grs. Ans. 478 ells × 5 qrs. ÷ 4 qrs. = 597 yds. 2 qrs. Ans.) 14 hands $\times 4$ in. + 12 in. = 4 ft. 8 in. Ans. 1) 500 fath. \times 2 yds. = 1000 yds. Ans.

Ex. 14. (p. 26.)

5 fur. x 220 yds. +2 yds. = 550 fath. Ans.

.) 446 in. (2) 276 in. 41 in. 33 in. 144)14718 sq. in. 144)11316 sq. in. 9)102 ft. 30 in. 9)78 ft. 84 in. Ans. 11 sq. yds. 3 ft. 30 in. Ans. 8 sq. yds. 6 ft. 84 in. 3) 110 in. (4) 60 in. 36 in. 37 in. 144)3960 sq. in. 144)2220 sq. in. 9)27 ft. 72 in. 9)15 ft. 60 in. Ans. 3 sq. yds. 72 in. Ans. 1 sq. yd. 6 ft. 60 in. i) 187 in. 269 in. (6) 143 in. 108 in. 144)26741 sq. in. 144)29052 sq. in. 9)185 ft. 101 in. 9)201 ft. 108 in. Ans. 20 sq. yds. 5 ft. 101 in. Ans. 22 sq. yds. 3 ft. 108 in 26 ft. 1) 32 ft. (8) 32 ft. 16 ft. 9)832 sq. ft. 9)512 sq. ft. Ans. 56 sq. yds. 8 ft. 92 sq. yds. 4 ft

(9) 67 in. (10) 560 in. 560 in. 144)1474 sq. in. 144)313600 sq. in. 9)10 ft. 34 in. 9)2177 ft. 112 in. Ans. 1 sq. yd. 1 ft. 34 in. Ans. 241 sq. yds. 8 ft. 112 in.

(11) $(204 \text{ in.} + 151 \text{ in.}) \times 2$ (12) = 710 in. circuit. 101 in. height. 144)71710 sq. in. 9)497 ft. 142 in. Ans. 55 sq.yds. 2ft.142 in. 219 in. × 4 =876 in. circuit. 102 in. height. 144)89352 sq. in. 9)620 ft. 72 in. Ans. 68 sq. yds. 8ft. 72 in.

Ex. 15. (p. 27.)

- (1) 7359 sq. in. ÷223 in. =33 in. =2 ft. 9 in. Ans.
- (2) $14817 \text{ sq. in.} \div 33 \text{ in.} = 449 \text{ in.} = 12 \text{ yds. } 1 \text{ ft. } 5 \text{ in.}$ Ans.
- (3) 11316 sq. in. +69 in. = 164 in. =4 yds. 1 ft. 8 in. Ans.
- (4) 22632 sq. in. +276 in. =82 in. =2 yds. 10 in. Ans.
- (5) 22077 sq. in. ÷669 in. = 33 in. =2 ft. 9 in. Ans.
- (6) 54626 sq. in. +286 in = 191 in. = 5 yds. 11 in. Ans.
- (7) 22451 sq. in. +143 in. =157 in. =13 ft. 1 in. Ans.
- (8) 885481 sq. in. +941 in. = 941 in.; therefore the building is square.

 Ans.
- (9) 26 ft. x 35 ft. x 144 = 131040 sq. in. of carpet; 131040 sq. in. ÷28 in. = 4680 in. = 130 yds. Ans.
- (10) 288 yds. × 32 in. ÷27 in. =341 yds. 1 ft. Ans.
- (11) 225 in. × 225 in. = 50625 sq. in. of matting; 50625 sq. in. ÷ 27 in. = 1875 in. = 52 yds. 3 in. Ans.
- (12) 225 in. × 4=900 in. circuit of room; 900 in. × 160 in. -144000 sq. in. of paper; 144000 sq. in. ÷ 16 in. =9000 in. =250 yds. Ans.

Ex. 16. (p. 29.)

- (1) 225 in. × 160 in. × 100 in. = 3600000 c. in.; which + 1728 and 27 gives 7? c. yds. 4 ft. 576 in. Ans.
- (2) 45 in. × 80 in. × 25 in. = 90000 c. in. = 1 c. yd. 25 ft. 144 in. Ans.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

- (3) 135 in. × 40 in. × 125 in. = 675000 c. in = 14 c. yds. 12 ft. 1080 in.

 Ans.
- (4) 180 in. \times 240 in. \times 50 in. \sim 2160000 c. in. = 46 c. yds. 8 ft. Ans.
- (5) 88 in. × 180 in. × 99 in = 1568160 c. in. = 33 c. yds. 16 ft. 864 in.

 Ans.
- (6) 110 in. × 72 in. × 80 in. = 633600 c. in. = 13 c. yds. 15 ft. 1152 in.

 Ans.
- (7) 36 in. × 36 in. × 34 in. = 44064 c. in. = 25 c. ft. 864 in. Ans.
- (8) 240 in. × 36 in. × 30 in. = 259200 c. in. = 5 c. yds. 15 ft. Ans.
- (9) 89 in. × 89 in. × 89 in. = 704969 c. in. = 15 c. yds. 2 ft. 1673 in. Ans.
- (10) 336 c. yds. \div 144 sq. yds. = 2 yds. 1 ft. Ans.
- (11) 66 in. × 128 in. = 8448 sq. in.; 7040 × 12 × 12 × 12 c. in. ÷ 8448 sq. in. = 7040 × 144 ÷ 704 = 1440 in. = 120 ft. Ans.
- (12) 10 mi. x 5280 ft. x 12 in. is the length in inches;
 52800 x 12 x 87 x 244 c. in. of water, may be reduced to c. ft. by dividing by 12 x 12 x 12, and is therefore = 4400 x 29 x 61 c. ft. = 7783600 c. ft. Ans.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

Ex. 17. (p. 29.)

- (1) 1 sov. = 123 grs. : 1000 sovs. = 123000 grs. = 21 lb. 4 oz. 5 dwt. Ans.
- (2) 2551443 sec. = 42524 min. 3 sec. = 708 hrs. 44 min. 3 sec. = 29 da. 12 hrs. &c. Ans.
- (3) 132000000 ft. = 44000000 yds. = 200000 fur. = 25000 mi. Ans.
- (4) 1 cub. yd. = 27 cub. ft., and therefore weighs 27000 oz. = 1687 lbs. 8 oz. = 15 cwt. 7 lbs. 8 oz. Ans.
- (5) 8 min. 13 sec. = 493 sec. sun's distance = 192500 mi. × 493 = 94902500 mi. Ans.
- (6) 1907314 pennies =£7947 2s. 10d. Ans.
- (7) 3000 half-pennies=125s. per day∴amount in a year=125s. x 365=£2281 5s. Ans.
- (8) 31556928 sec. + (60 × 60 × 24) = 365. da. 5 hrs. 48 min. 48 sec. Ans.
- (9) 9000 b. c. = 3000 inches = 250 ft. Ans.
- (10) ¼ min. = 15 sec. ∴ ball travels 15000 ft. in a quarter of a min. = 5000 yds. = 2 mi. 6 fur. 160 yds. Ans.
- (11) 2240 lbs. in a ton × 200 = 448000 lbs. ∴448081 lbs. × 7d. = 3136567d. = £13069 0s. 7d. Ans.

- (12) 1130 ft. \times 7 = 7910 ft. = 1 mi. 3 fur. 216 yds. 2 ft. Ans.
- (13) $100000 \text{ lbs.} + (28 \times 4 \times 20) = 44 \text{ t. } 12 \text{ cwt. } 3 \text{ qrs. } 12 \text{ lbs.}$ Ans.
- (14) £1779 4s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$. +81 = £21 19s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans.
- (15) Value of the talent = $7\frac{3}{4}d$. \times 6000 = 31d. \times 1500 = 46500d. = £193 15s. Ans. 46500d. \div 775d. = 9300 \div 155 = 1860 + 31 = 60 minss. Ans.
- (16) £97 9s. $6d. \div 6 = £16$ 4s. 11d. Ans.
- (17) $5d. \times 11800$ is daily realised; which $\times 6$ da. $\times 4$ wks. $\times 6$ mths., and then + 12 and 20 to reduce pence to £, we have $£\frac{5 \times 11800 \times 6 \times 4 \times 6}{12 \times 20} = £11800 \times 3 = £35400.$ Ans.
- (18) £1500 × 15=£22500 0s. 0d. £825 18 9 × 15=£12389 1s. 3d. Ans. £10110 18s. 9d. Ans.
- (19) $1000000 \div 100 = 10000 \text{ min.} = 6 \text{ da. } 22 \text{ hrs. } 40 \text{ min.}$ Ans.
- (20) 3 ft \times 1760 \times 240000 is the distance in feet; and this + 1000 = 3 \times 1760 \times 240 sec. = 3 \times 1760 \times 4 min. = 176 \times 2 hrs. = 352 hrs. = 14 da. 16 hrs. Ans.
- (21) $(30d. + 12d. + 1d. + \frac{1}{4}d.) \times 2500 = 43\frac{1}{4}d. \times 2500$ the sum coined in an hour; which $\times 24$ hrs. $\times 6$ da. give $173d. \times 2500 \times 36 = 173d. \times 10000 \times 9 = 15570000d. = £64875$. Ans.
- (22) 7s. 6d., or $90d. \times 530 = 47700d. = £198 15s.$ Ans.
- (23) 3587 yds. 0 ft. 9 in. \div (9 × 3) = 132 yds. 2 ft. 7 in. Ans.
- (24) Weight of a talent = 219 grs. \times 3000 = 657000 grs. = 114 lbs. 15 dwts. Ans. Value of ditto = $27\frac{1}{5}d$. \times 3000 = 55d. \times 1500; value of 10000 talents = 55d. \times 15000000 = 825000000d. =£3437500. Ans.
- (25) £3 14s. 8d. \times 6 \times 7 = £156 16s. Ans.
- (26) 6 gall. at 12/6 = 75s. 0d. 8 , 18/9 = 75 0 10 , 22/8 = 226 8 20 gall. worth 376s. 8d. ...1 gall. worth 18s. 10d. Ans.
- (27) 27 times £14 6s. $8\frac{1}{2}d = £387$ 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.
- (28) 2 cwt. 1 lb. or 225 lbs. cost 2339s. 03d. ∴ 45 lbs. cost 467s. 93d. 9 lbs. cost 93s. 63d. 1 lb. cost 10s. 43d. Ans.
- (29) £231 16s. \div 4s. 9d. = 4636 × 12d. \div 57d. = 4636 × 4 + 19 = 244 × 4 = 976 ducats. Ans.
- (30)

 2 qrs. at 39s. a qr. = 78s. 0d.
 7 bu. at 6s. a bu. = 42 0
 Proposed gain 23 9
 2 qrs. 7 bu., or 23 bu. to be sold for 143s. 9d.
 or 1 bu. to be sold for 6s. 3d. Ans.

- (31) A gains 1½ hrs. per day, or 1¾ hrs. × 365½ per annum, or 1¾ × 365½ × 40 hrs. in 40 years.

 Reducing these hours to years, by dividing by 24 and 365¼, we have 1¾ × 40 ÷ 24, or 7 × 10 ÷ 24 = 35 yrs. ÷ 12 = 2 yrs. and one-twelfth of 11 years.

 Now, one-twelfth of 11 years is = 365 da. 6 hrs. × 11 ÷ 12 = 334 da. 19 hrs. 30 min.;

 ∴ the Ans. is 2 yrs. 334 da. 19 hrs. 30 min.
- (32) 5 oz. produce $2\frac{1}{3}$ furlongs; 2 oz. produce 1 furlong, or 16 oz produce 8 furlongs, i.e. 1 lb. yields 1 mile; for 100 miles there will be required 100 lbs. = 3 qrs. 16 lbs. Ans.
- (33) 1478 12s. $9\frac{3}{4}d. \div 77 = £19$ 4s. $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ Ans.
- (34) $23\frac{3}{2}d. \times 100000 = 9500000f. = £9895 \ 16s. \ 8d.$ Ans. $27d. \times 100000 = 2700000d. = £11250.$ Ans.
- (35) 770 sq. ft. × 770 and 670 sq. ft. × 670, are the two areas.
 To reduce these to acres we divide in each case by 9 × 4840.
 592900 sq. ft. = 13 ac. 2957 sq. yds. 7 ft. Ans.
 448900 sq. ft. = 10 ac. 1477 sq. yds. 7 ft. Ans.
- (36) £1 19s. 9d. × 143 = £284 4s. 3d. £16 16s. 0d. × 16 = $\frac{268 \ 16 \ 0}{£15 \ 8s. \ 3d.}$ Ans.
- (37) £21 + 6s. 8d. =£63 + 20s. =£63 + £1 = 63 yds. Ans.
- (38) 1000000 oz. = 62500 lbs. Ans. 1000000d. = £4166 l3s. 4d. Ans.
- (39) 36 hrs=2160 min.; in which time he counted 216000s.;∴300000
 -216000=84000 not counted; 84000f.=21000d.=£87. 10s.

 Ans.
- (40) £60 15s. $6d. \div £4$ 13s. $6d. = 2431 \text{ sixp.} \div 187 \text{ sixp.} = 13$. Ans.
- (41) 20 bricklayers at 27s. = £27 0s. 10 carpenters at 29s. = 14 - 10Amt. per Week £41 - 10× 4 wks. × 4 mo. = £664. Ans.
- (42) 12 mi. = 5280 ft. x 12. Now, if we multiply the three dimensions together, we shall have cub. ft., which will be converted to oz. by multiplying by 1000.
 5280 x 12 x 25 x 8 x 1000 oz. = 330 x 2400000 lbs. =
 792000000 lbs. = 353571 t. 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lb. Ans.
- (43) In every 55 yds. the gain is 5 ft. Now, half a mile is 880 yds.; and hence, when the faster boat has run half a mile, it will be ahead of the other by (880 yds. ÷55 yds.) × 5 ft. = 80 ft. = 26 yds. 2 ft. Ans.
- (44) 16750 skekels at 2s. $8\frac{1}{3}d$, = 16750 x $27\frac{1}{3}d$. = £1919 5s. 5d. Ans.

- (45) By one revolution the wheel passes over $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; and we have to find by how many revolutions it will pass over 3 ft. \times 1760 \times 52. $\frac{3 \times 1760 \times 52}{16\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3 \times 1760 \times 104}{33} = 160 \times 104 = 16640.$ Ans.
- (46) £161 17s. $6d. \div £4$ 7s. 6d. = 1295 hf. $crs. \div 35$ hf. crs. = 37 oz. Ans.
- (47) 5 men and 6 women = 15 women + 6 women = 21 women.

 Amount of 21 women's shares = £115 10s.

 Ditto of 3 ditto, = £16 10s. = a man's share.

 Ditto of 1 ditto, = £5 10s. = a woman's ditto.

 Ans.
- (48) 20 ft. 6 in. = 246 in.; and 4 ft. 3 in. = 51 inches; 246 in. by 1 in. = 246 sq. in. : 246 in. by 51 in. = 246 sq. in. × 51 = 12546 sq. in. = 9 sq. yds. 6 ft. 18 in. Ans.
- (49) Original excess of A above B = £100 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$. £67 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. £33 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. Now, A gives £11 11s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$., and gets £11 11s. $5\frac{3}{4}d$.; hence he loses $5\frac{1}{2}d$.; which makes his excess over B less by $5\frac{1}{2}d$. \times 2 = 11d. \therefore £33 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. -11d. £33 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.
- (50) $44\frac{3}{4}d. \times 20 \times 3 \times 2 = 44\frac{3}{4}d. \times 4 \times 30 = 179d. \times 30 = 5370d. = £22786d$ Ans.
- (51) $165s. \div 6$ (1s. 4d. + 10d. + 4d.) = $165s. \div 15s. = 11$. Ans.
- (52) $\frac{96 \times 70}{2\frac{1}{6}}$ ft. = $\frac{192 \times 70}{5 \times 3}$ yds. = 64 × 14 = 896 yds. Ans.
- (53) 344215 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lb. 8 oz. ÷215000=1 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs. 5 oz.

 Ans.
- (54) 300 x 22 x 50 x 22 x 30 x 22 c. in. =4791600000 c. in. =102700 c. yds, 16 ft. 1152 in. Ans.
- (55) Setting aside £3 15s. for the excess of the greatest share, we have £11 5s. to be divided into 3 equal shares;
 ∴ each lower share = £3 15s. Ans.
 3 15
 - and the greatest share = £7 10 Ans.
- (56) £5629 10s. +£8 13s. 9d. =£22518 ÷£34 15s. =90072 ÷139 = 648 patients. Ans.
- (57) The inner square is 220 sq. yds. by 220, which, reduced to acres, is $\frac{220 \times 220}{4840} = 10 \text{ ac. } Ans.$
 - $252 \times 252 220 \times 220 = 15104$ sq. yds. plantation = 3 ac. 584 yds. Ans.
- (58) £26357 9s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. $+1\frac{1}{2}d$. =£210859 19+1s. =4217199 lbs. =1882 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. Ans.
- (59) He mixes the sugars in the proportion of 1 to 2;
 1 lb. at 11d. = 11d.
 2 lbs. at 5d. = 10
 3 lbs. to be sold for 21d.; or 1 lb. for 7d. Ana.

- (60) This question asks, how often 21s. + 10½s. + 5s. + 2½s. is contained in 780s.; ∴ 780s. + 39s. = 20. Ans.
- (61) 31 nights at 1s. 8d. = 20d. × 31 = 620d. = £2 11s. 8d.; ∴ £3 - £2 11s. 8d. = 8s. 4d. Ans.
- (62) 58 ft. 6 in. by 54 ft. 9 in. = 702 sq. in. × 657 = 461214 sq. in. = 355 sq. yds. 7ft. 126 in. Ans.
- (63) $2\frac{3}{4}d \times 60$ yds. $\times 6$ pie. $\times 6$ par. $\times 6$ packs; $= 2\frac{9}{4}s \times 5 \times 6 \times 36 = 11s \times 30 \times 9 = 2970s = £148 10s$. Ans.
- (64) £5 2s. $11d. \div 52 = 1s. 11\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans.
- (65) 500 times £1 18s. 6d. \div 2s. 6d. =500 times £7 14s. \div 10s. =50 times 154 =7700. Ans.
- (66) 235 in. by 225 in. +25 in. = $\frac{235 \text{ sq. in.} \times 225}{25 \text{ in.}}$ = 235 in. × 9. =235 ÷4 yds. = $58\frac{3}{2}$ yds. Ans.
- (67) 4 men = 8 women = 24 children. 6 women = 18 ditto. 8 ditto.
 - £550 3s. $1\frac{1}{3}d$. divided into $\overline{50}$ children's shares gives £11 0s. $0\frac{3}{2}d$. each child \times 3 = £33 0s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. each wom. \times 2 = £66 0s. $4\frac{1}{3}d$. each man.
- (68) 100 lbs. per sec. x 60 sec. x 60 min. x 10 hrs. = 3600000 lbs. per day; which ÷ (28 x 4 x 20) gives 1607 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. Ans.
- (69) 150 min. at 75 steps per min., or 30 min. at 375 + 30 min. at 108 = 30 min. at 483 32 in. × 483 × 30 = 8 ft. × 483 × 10 = 8 yds. × 1610 = 12880 yds. = 7 mi. 2 fur. 120 yds. Ans.
- (70) $8500 + 1000 = 8\frac{1}{2}$ thousand letters. 8 thousand at $5\frac{1}{2}d$. = 3s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a thous. at $5\frac{1}{2}d$. = 0 $2\frac{3}{4}$ He earns per day 3 $10\frac{3}{4}d$. = 23s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per week. Ans.
- (71) The difference in the amounts of 9508 persons at 3s., and 37431 persons at 1s. is =37431s. -28524s. =8907s. =£445 7s. gain Ans.
- (72) (6s. 7d. + 3s. 11d. + 2s. 10d.) × the number of bushels of each is to amount to £500;
 ∴ £500 + 13s. 4d. = £1500 + £2 = 750 bu. Ans.

(74) $15 \times 36 \times 7 \times 12 \times 13$ c. in. in all. $6 \times 12 \times 4 \times 12 \times 13$ c. in. in doorway.

Diff. $= (15 \times 36 \times 7 - 6 \times 12 \times 4) \times 12 \times 13 = 3492 \times 12 \times 13$ c. in. of brickwork. Therefore, as each brick is 108 c. in. the whole number of bricks is

 $\frac{3492 \times 12 \times 13}{108} = 388 \times 13 = 5044. \ Ans.$

			£	8.	d.
(75)	First year's produce per ac., 18 bu. at 8s.		7	4	0
	Cost per acre		6	14	6
	Gross profit per acre		ō	9	6
	Tithes = produce of 50 ac. at £7 4s.		360	Ü	0
	Gross profit on 500 ac. at 9s. 6d		237	10	0
	Ans. Loss by one year	£	122	10	0
	First year's produce per. ac. 18 bu. at 8s.		7	4	0
	Second ,, , 25 bu. at 4s.		5	0	0
	Third , , 100 bags at 3s.		15	0	0
			£ 27	4	_0
	Cost £6 14s. $6d. + £3$ 16s. $+ £12$ 11s. $2d.$		23	1	8
	Gross profit per ac		4	2	4
	Gross profit on 500 ac. at 82s. 4d.	2	058	6	8
	Tithes = produce of 50 ac. at £27 4s	1	36 0	0	Ō
	Ans. Nett profit in three years .	£	698	6	8

CHAPTER II.

GREATEST COMMON MEASURE: LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE.

Ex. 18. (p. 35.)

** In finding the G.C.M., it economises space to write the several remainders under the first divisor; and when the quotient No. is 1, the subtrahend need not be brought down. This has been observed in the following examples:

(1)	(5)	
224)336(1	1313)2121(1	(9)
112)224(2	808)1313(1	900)3474(8
	505)808(1	2700
	303) 505(1	774)900(1
(2)	202)303(1	126)774(6
348)1024(2	101)202(2	756
696		18)126(7
328)348(1	(0)	
20)328(16 320	(6)	
8)20(2	429)715(1	
8)20(2 16	286)429(1	
4)8(2	143)286(2	
· <u>/~</u> -		(10)
	(7)	1379)2401(1
(3)	377)1131(3	1022 <u>)1379(</u> 1
175)2042(11		357)1022(2
1925		714
117)175(1	(8)	308)357(1
58)117(2 116	770)2431(3	49)308(6 294
1)58(58	2310	14)49(3
1)00(00	121)770(6 726	42
	44)121(2	7)14(2
(4)	88	
625)1225(1	33) 44 (1	
600)625(1	11)33(3	
25 <u>)600(</u> 24		
	0.9	1

KEY TO COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC.

(11)	(15)	1
)3721(1	5325)8307(1	
)2314(1	2982)5325(1	(19)
7)1407(1	2343)2982(1	, ,
0)907(1	639)2343(3	12321)54345(4 49284
7)500(1	1917	5061)12321(2
3)407(4	426)639(1	10122
372	213 <u>)426(</u> 2	2199)5061(2
35)93(2		4398`
70	(16)	663)2199(3
23)35(1	3775)10000(2	1989
12)23(1	7550	210)663(3
11)12(1 1)	2450)3775(1	33)210(6
-/ 	1325)2450(1	198
	1125)1325(1	12)33(2
	200)1125(5	24
	1000	9)12(1
(12)	125)200(1	9
7)7392(1	75)125(1	3)9(3
7007(18	50)75(1	
6930	25 <u>)50(</u> 2	1
7)385(5		
•	(1E)	ļ
•	(17)	(20)
	7056)7392(1	4155)24720(5
(13)	336)7056(21	20775
` '		3945)4155(1
)2793(1	(18)	210)3945(18
2660(20	6827)23997(3	3780
	18981	165)210(1
	5016)6327(1	45)165(3 135
	1311)5016(3	30)45(1
(14)	3933	15)30(2
1)4165(6	1083)1311(1	10,00(2
4116	228)1083(4 912	
9)686(14	171)228(1	1
	57)171(3	
	· · · · · ·	
1		J

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE.

Ex. 19. (p. 37.)

	MX. 19
$ \begin{array}{c} (1) \\ 15)15 \cdot 20 \\ 15 \times 1 \cdot 4 \\ = 60 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} (2) \\ 14)14 . 21 \\ 14 \times 1 . 3 \\ = 42 \end{array} $
(3) 8.4.16 =16	(4) \$. 9 . 22 = 198
(5) 12)12 . 15 . 16 12 × 1 . 5 . 4=	
(6) 16)8.16.20 16 × 1.5=8	<u>o</u>
(7) 20) 15.18.2 20 × \$.9.1	0
$ \begin{array}{c} (8) \\ 12)16 \cdot 3 \cdot 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \times 4 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	8 3=144
$ \begin{array}{c} (9) \\ 12) 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 15 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \times 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	
(10)	
6) 6 . 12 . 16 . 18 6 × 8 . 3	. 24
9)& . \\2 . 18 . 9 × 2 .	

(13)
2)2 . 4 . 8 . 18 . 10. 48
$2 \times 5 \cdot 24 = 240$
(14)
$6)2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 6 \times 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 2520$
$6 \times 5.1.7.4.3 = 2520$
(15)
15)7 . 12 . 15 . 27 . 35 . 40 . 45
15)7 . 12 . 15 . 27 . 35 . 40 . 45 15 × 4 . 9 . 7 . 8 . 8
=7560
(16)
9) 10.16.42.63.21.14.72
9) \(\frac{16.42.63.24.72}{16.14.7.} \)
18 × 8. 7 = 1008
(17)
9)4.8.10.15.18.20.21 9× 5.2.20.7
= 1260
(18)
20) (. 15 . 21 . 28 . 35 . 100 . 125
20)\(\chi. 15.21.28.35.100.125\) 20 \(\times\) \(\chi. \chi. \chi. \chi. \chi. \chi. 25\)
=10500
(19)
15)8.9.10.12.28.32.75.80 15 × 3. 4. 32. 5.18
15 × 3. ¥. 32. 5. 18
=7200
(20)
30)\\\\.16.18.20.24.25.27.30 30 \times 8. \&. \&. \&. 5. 9. 1
30 × 8. 8. 2. 4. 5. 9. 1
=10800

CHAPTER III.

VULGAR FRACTIONS.

Ex. 20. (p. 39.)

(1)
$$8 = \frac{8 \times 5}{5} = \frac{40}{5}$$
 Ans. $8 = \frac{8 \times 27}{27} = \frac{216}{27}$ Ans. $27 = \frac{27 \times 5}{5} = \frac{135}{5}$ Ans. $27 = \frac{27 \times 27}{27} = \frac{729}{27}$ Ans.

(2)
$$34 = \frac{34 \times 11}{11} = \frac{374}{11}$$
 Ans. $34 = \frac{34 \times 17}{17} = \frac{578}{17}$ Ans. $135 = \frac{135 \times 11}{11} = \frac{1485}{11}$ Ans. $135 = \frac{135 \times 17}{17} = \frac{2295}{17}$ Ans.

(3)
$$6 = \frac{6 \times 15}{15} = \frac{90}{15}$$
 Ans. $9 = \frac{9 \times 15}{15} = \frac{135}{15}$ Ans. $12 = \frac{12 \times 15}{15} = \frac{180}{15}$ Ans. $20 = \frac{20 \times 15}{15} = \frac{300}{15}$ Ans.

(4)
$$25 = \frac{25 \times 34}{34} = \frac{850}{34}$$
 Ans. $34 = \frac{34 \times 34}{34} = \frac{1156}{34}$ Ans. $70 = \frac{70 \times 34}{34} = \frac{2380}{34}$ Ans. $111 = \frac{111 \times 34}{34} = \frac{3774}{34}$ Ans.

Ex. 21. (p. 39.)

(1)
$$3\frac{5}{7} = 3 + \frac{5}{7}$$
; and $3 = \frac{3 \times 7}{7} = \frac{21}{7}$; $3 + \frac{5}{7} = \frac{21}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = \frac{26}{7}$ Ans.

(2)
$$10\frac{2}{9} = 10 + \frac{2}{9}$$
; and $10 = \frac{10 \times 9}{9} = \frac{90}{9}$; $\therefore 10 + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{90}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{92}{9}$ Ans.

(3)
$$221\frac{4}{11} = \frac{221 \times 11 + 4}{11} = \frac{2435}{11}$$
 Ans.

(4)
$$13\frac{15}{17} = \frac{13 \times 17 + 15}{17} = \frac{236}{17}$$
 Ans. (5) $\frac{427}{13}$ Ans.

(6)
$$\frac{10027}{50}$$
. (7) $\frac{863}{12}$. (8) $\frac{1738}{15}$. (9) $\frac{2315}{18}$. (10) $\frac{1384}{37}$.

(11)
$$\frac{6029}{30}$$
 (12) $\frac{3149}{25}$ (13) $\frac{8229}{16}$. (14) $\frac{2131}{21}$. (15) $\frac{8639}{12}$.

(16)
$$\frac{228}{115}$$
. (17) $\frac{4264}{239}$. (18) $\frac{3813}{360}$. (19) $\frac{12421}{111}$. (20) $\frac{8500}{99}$.

Ex. 22. (p. 40.)

(1)
$$\frac{37}{9} = 37 \div 9 = 4\frac{1}{9}$$
 Ans. (2) $\frac{79}{11} = 79 \div 11 = 7\frac{2}{11}$ Ans.

(8)
$$24\frac{1}{13}$$
. (4) 130. (5) $29\frac{8}{35}$. (6) $72\frac{31}{43}$. (7) 22.

(8)
$$25\frac{46}{87}$$
. (9) $16\frac{15}{77}$. (10) $33\frac{1}{95}$. (11) 40. (12) $35\frac{7}{102}$.

(13)
$$35\frac{53}{117}$$
, (14) 21. (15) $25\frac{85}{122}$, (16) 16. (17) $15\frac{79}{357}$

(18)
$$16\frac{140}{401}$$
. (19) $61\frac{121}{200}$. (20) $70\frac{128}{333}$.

Ex. 23. (p. 41.)

(1)
$$\frac{35}{36} \times 9 = \frac{35}{36 + 9} = \frac{35}{4} = 8\frac{3}{4}$$
. Ans. Similarly, $\frac{35}{36} \times 12$
 $= \frac{35}{3} = 11\frac{2}{3}$ Ans., and $\frac{35}{36} \times 18 = \frac{35}{2} = 17\frac{1}{2}$. Ans.
 $\frac{35}{36} \times 25 = \frac{35 \times 25}{36} = \frac{875}{36} = 24\frac{11}{36}$. Ans.
 $\frac{35}{36} \div 5 = \frac{35 + 5}{36} = \frac{7}{36}$. Ans. Similarly, $\frac{35}{36} \div 7 = \frac{5}{36}$. Ans.
 $\frac{35}{36} \div 8 = \frac{35}{36 \times 8} = \frac{35}{268}$. Ans. So, $\frac{35}{36} \div 12 = \frac{35}{432}$. Ans.
(2) $\frac{125}{144} \times 7 = \frac{875}{144} = 6\frac{11}{144}$. Ans. $\frac{125}{144} \times 8 = \frac{125}{18} = 6\frac{17}{18}$. Ans.

$$\frac{125}{144} \times 9 = \frac{125}{16} = 7\frac{13}{16}. \quad Ans. \qquad \frac{125}{144} \times 16 = \frac{125}{9} = 13\frac{8}{9}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{125}{144} \times 9 = \frac{125}{16} = 7\frac{13}{16}. \quad Ans. \qquad \frac{125}{144} \times 16 = \frac{125}{9} = 13\frac{8}{9}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{125}{144} + 5 = \frac{25}{144}. \quad Ans. \qquad \frac{125}{144} + 8 = \frac{125}{1152}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{125}{144} \times 125 = 125$$

$$\frac{125}{144} \div 12 = \frac{125}{1728}. \quad Ans. \qquad \frac{125}{14} \div 25 = \frac{5}{144}. \quad Ans.$$

(3)
$$\frac{320}{693} \times 2$$
, 3, 4, 5, 7, $=\frac{640}{693}$, $\frac{320}{231}$, $\frac{1280}{693}$, $\frac{1600}{693}$, $\frac{320}{99}$. Ans.

(4)
$$\frac{320}{693}$$
÷7, 8, 9, 10, 11, = $\frac{320}{4851}$, $\frac{40}{693}$, $\frac{320}{6237}$, $\frac{32}{693}$, $\frac{320}{7623}$. Ans.

Ex. 24. (p. 41.)

(1)
$$\frac{324}{720} = \frac{54}{120} = \frac{9}{20}$$
. Ans. (2) $\frac{720}{864} = \frac{60}{72} = \frac{5}{6}$. Ans.

(2)
$$\frac{720}{864} = \frac{60}{72} = \frac{5}{6}$$
 Ans.

(3)
$$\frac{324}{396} = \frac{27}{33} = \frac{9}{11}$$
. Ans.

(3)
$$\frac{324}{396} = \frac{27}{33} = \frac{9}{11}$$
. Ans. (4) $\frac{1584}{5940} = \frac{264}{990} = \frac{24}{90} = \frac{4}{15}$. Ans.

(5)
$$\frac{1296}{1620} = \frac{108}{135} = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$$
. Ans.

(5)
$$\frac{1296}{1620} = \frac{108}{135} = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$$
. Ans. (6) $\frac{1452}{2178} = \frac{132}{198} = \frac{22}{33} = \frac{2}{3}$. Ans.

(7)
$$\frac{250}{1210} = \frac{45}{110} = \frac{5}{22}$$
. Ans

(7)
$$\frac{495}{1210} = \frac{45}{110} = \frac{9}{22}$$
. Ans. (8) $\frac{1296}{1728} = \frac{108}{144} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$. Ans.

(9)
$$\frac{1872}{2016} = \frac{136}{168} = \frac{13}{14}$$
. Ans.

(9)
$$\frac{1872}{2016} = \frac{156}{168} = \frac{13}{14}$$
. Ans. (10) $\frac{990}{1935} = \frac{198}{387} = \frac{22}{43}$. Ans.

(11)
$$\frac{3000}{3375} \left[\times \frac{8}{8} \right] = \frac{24,000}{270,000} = \frac{4}{45}$$
. Ans. (12) $\frac{2592}{3456} = \frac{216}{288} = \frac{3}{4}$. Ans.

(13)
$$\frac{1485}{2160} = \frac{165}{240} = \frac{11}{16}$$
. Ans. (14) $\frac{864}{3072} = \frac{72}{256} = \frac{9}{32}$. Ans.

(15)
$$\frac{3300}{4235} = \frac{300}{385} = \frac{60}{77}$$
. And

(15)
$$\frac{3300}{4235} = \frac{300}{385} = \frac{60}{77}$$
. Ans. (16) $\frac{6930}{8118} = \frac{630}{738} = \frac{70}{82} = \frac{35}{41}$. Ans.

(19)
$$\frac{11385}{16335} = \frac{2277}{3267} = \frac{207}{297} = \frac{23}{33}$$
. Ans.

(17)
$$\frac{5544}{6552} - \frac{462}{546} - \frac{77}{91} - \frac{11}{13}$$
. Ans. (18) $\frac{7040}{7392} - \frac{880}{924} - \frac{80}{84} - \frac{20}{21}$. Ans.

(20)
$$\frac{22176}{23328} = \frac{1848}{1944} = \frac{154}{162} = \frac{77}{81}$$
. Ans.

Ex. 25. (p. 42.)

(1)
$$\frac{321}{749} = \frac{107 \times 3}{107 \times 7} = \frac{3}{7}$$
. Ans. (2) $\frac{510}{1122} = \frac{51 \times 10}{102 \times 11} = \frac{51 \times 10}{51 \times 22} = \frac{5}{11}$ Ans.

(3)
$$\frac{299}{529} = \frac{13 \times 23}{23 \times 23} = \frac{13}{23}$$
. Ans. (4) $\frac{1407}{4422} = \frac{201 \times 7}{402 \times 11} = \frac{201 \times 7}{201 \times 22} = \frac{7}{28}$ Ans.

(5)
$$\frac{1905}{3175} = \frac{381 \times 5}{635 \times 5} = \frac{127 \times 3}{127 \times 5} = \frac{3}{5}$$
. Ans. (6) $\frac{1715}{2695} = \frac{343 \times 5}{539 \times 5}$

$$= \frac{49 \times 7}{77 \times 7} = \frac{7}{11}$$
. Ans. (7) $\frac{6509}{7889} = \frac{6509}{1127 \times 7} = \frac{6509}{161 \times 49}$

$$= \frac{6509}{23 \times 343} = \frac{23 \times 283}{23 \times 343} = \frac{283}{343}$$
. Ans. (8) $\frac{1589}{2270} = \frac{227 \times 7}{227 \times 10} = \frac{7}{10}$. Ans.

$$3) \quad \frac{8251}{14718} = \frac{8251}{1338 \times 11} = \frac{8251}{223 \times 66} = \frac{223 \times 37}{223 \times 66} = \frac{37}{66}. \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

$$10) \frac{3575}{4719} = \frac{715 \times 5}{1573 \times 3} = \frac{143 \times 25}{143 \times 33} = \frac{25}{33}. Ans. (11) \frac{1261}{44232} = \frac{1261}{5529 \times 8}$$

$$= \frac{97 \times 13}{97 \times 19 \times 24} = \frac{13}{456}. Ans. (12) \frac{10759}{20405} = \frac{1537}{2915} = \frac{1537}{583 \times 5} = \frac{1537}{53 \times 55}$$

$$= \frac{53 \times 29}{53 \times 55} = \frac{29}{55}. Ans.$$

Ex. 26. (p.43.)

£3 17 48 _	£5 11 2‡	(8) £4 0 5 ² / ₃
$\frac{219-6-97}{6}$	$£38 18 7\frac{3}{5}$	£36 4 3
£7 8 115 11	£6 1 7 9 5 16 5	£8 2 5\frac{4}{5}
£81 18 10 €	$\frac{30}{30} + \frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	£91 4 $10\frac{1}{2}$	£219 7 $0\frac{3}{5}$
	(8) £2 19 9 7 4	(9) £4 13 05 4
54 19 1 5 4	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18 12 23
£219 16 65	£131 12 $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
(10) £5 3 413 6	(11) £7 14 9 3 6	(12) £6 18 05/87
31 0 5 ⁷ / ₁₈ 5	46 8 6 ¹³ 6	55 4 118 5
155 2 3 9	$278 \ 11 \ 2\frac{2}{35}$	$276 0 7\frac{11}{27}$
£160. 5 $8\frac{8}{13}$	£286 5 11 45	£282 18 710

KEY TO COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC.

Ex. 27. (p. 44.)

(1)
$$\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$$
 (2) $\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{2}{8} = \frac{20}{7} = 2\frac{6}{7}$

(3)
$$\frac{3}{1} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{5} = 1\frac{4}{5}$$
. (4) $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{7}{12}$. (5) $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$

6)
$$\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{34}{11} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{34}{3} = 11\frac{1}{3}$$
. (7) $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{5}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{40}$

(8)
$$\frac{7}{2} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5}{8}$$
. (9) $\frac{10}{1} \times \frac{15}{4} \times \frac{21}{5} = \frac{315}{2} = 157\frac{1}{2}$

(10)
$$\frac{21}{8} \times \frac{8}{8} \times \frac{8}{2} = 11.$$
 (11) $\frac{2}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{8}{4} = \frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}.$

$$(12) \begin{array}{c} 3 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{14}{3} \times \frac{22}{3} = \frac{66}{4} = 16\frac{1}{2}. \\ 4 & 13 \end{array}$$

$$(13) \begin{array}{c} \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{9}{1} \times \frac{11}{2} \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{693}{16} = 43\frac{5}{16}$$

$$(14) \frac{1}{64} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{1} = 3.$$

$$(15) \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(16)
$$\frac{1}{38} \times \frac{18}{14} \times \frac{13}{2} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{39}{64}$$
. (17) $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{18}{8} \times \frac{11}{9} \times \frac{11}{14} = \frac{4}{9}$.

$$(18) \frac{24}{8} \times \frac{35}{4} \times \frac{8}{8} \times \frac{8}{2} = 72.$$

$$(19) \frac{7}{18} \times \frac{8}{8} \times \frac{8}{4} \times \frac{32}{8} = 1\frac{2}{5}.$$

$$(20) \ \frac{21}{2} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{7}{11} = \frac{315}{44} = 7\frac{7}{44}.$$

22. 28. (p. 45.)

(1) L. C. M. of 2, 3, 5, 7,=2 × 3 × 5 × 7 = 210; which, divided by 2, 3, 5, 7, gives 105, 70, 42, 30, as multipliers for the numerators.

Hence
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{2}{7} = \frac{105}{210}$, $\frac{140}{210}$, $\frac{126}{210}$, $\frac{60}{210}$ Ans.

- (2) $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{2}{11}$. L. C. M. 2310. Multipliers, 385, 330, 462, 210; $\therefore \frac{1925}{2310}$, $\frac{1320}{2310}$, $\frac{1848}{2310}$, $\frac{420}{2310}$. Ans.
- (3) $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{7}{8}$. L. C. M. 24. Multipliers, 8, 6, 4, 8; $\therefore \frac{16}{24}$, $\frac{18}{24}$, $\frac{20}{24}$, $\frac{21}{24}$. Ans.
- (4) $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{3}{18}$, $\frac{13}{18}$ L. C. M. 144. Multipliers, 18, 16, 9, 8; $\therefore \frac{18}{144}$, $\frac{80}{144}$, $\frac{27}{144}$, $\frac{104}{144}$. Ans.
- (5) $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{15}{16}$, $\frac{31}{32}$. L. C. M. 32. Multipliers, 8, 4, 2, 1. $\therefore \frac{24}{39}$, $\frac{28}{39}$, $\frac{30}{39}$, $\frac{31}{39}$. Ans.
- (6) $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{13}{24}$. L. C. M. 72. Multipliers, 12, 9, 8, 8. $\therefore \frac{60}{79}$, $\frac{45}{79}$, $\frac{16}{79}$, $\frac{39}{72}$. Ans.
- (7) $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{11}{18}$, $\frac{17}{24}$, $\frac{19}{36}$, $\frac{25}{48}$. L. C. M. 144. Multipliers, 9, 8, 6, 4, 3. $\frac{63}{144}$, $\frac{88}{144}$, $\frac{102}{144}$, $\frac{76}{144}$, $\frac{75}{144}$. Ans.
- (8) $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{16}{27}$, $\frac{8}{81}$, $\frac{16}{243}$. L. C. M. 243. Multipliers, 81, 27, 9, 3, 1. $\therefore \frac{162}{243}$, $\frac{108}{243}$, $\frac{144}{243}$, $\frac{24}{243}$, $\frac{16}{243}$. Ans.
- (9) $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{5}{12}$, $\frac{17}{35}$, $\frac{4}{63}$, $\frac{15}{28}$. L. C. M. 1260. Multipliers, 180, 126, 105, 36, 20, 45. $\therefore \frac{720}{1260}$, $\frac{378}{1260}$, $\frac{525}{1260}$, $\frac{612}{1260}$, $\frac{80}{1260}$, $\frac{675}{1260}$.
- (10) $\frac{11}{27}$, $\frac{17}{24}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{7}{15}$, $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{35}{36}$. L. C. M. 1080. Multipliers, 40, 45, 180, 72, 120, 30. $\therefore \frac{440}{1080}$, $\frac{765}{1080}$, $\frac{900}{1080}$, $\frac{504}{1080}$, $\frac{240}{1080}$, $\frac{1050}{1080}$. Ans.
- (11) $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{6}{25}$, $\frac{11}{30}$, $\frac{13}{45}$, $\frac{23}{60}$ L. C. M. 900. Multipliers, 180, 90, 36, 30, 20, 15. $\therefore \frac{540}{900}$, $\frac{630}{900}$, $\frac{216}{900}$, $\frac{330}{900}$, $\frac{260}{900}$, $\frac{345}{900}$, Ans.

(12) $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{11}{12}$, $\frac{2}{15}$, $\frac{8}{27}$, $\frac{9}{35}$, $\frac{17}{40}$, L. C. M. 7560. Multipliers, 1080, 630, 504, 280, 216, 189. $\therefore \frac{5400}{7560}$, $\frac{6930}{7560}$, $\frac{1008}{7560}$, $\frac{2240}{7560}$, $\frac{1944}{7560}$, $\frac{3213}{7560}$, Ans.

Ex. 29. (p. 46.)

- (1) $\frac{4}{7} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{6}{7} + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{20}{7} = 2\frac{6}{7}$. Ans.
- (2) L. C. M. of 2, 3, 8, 12, =24. Multipliers, 12, 8, 3, 2. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{8} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{12+8+21+10}{24} = \frac{51}{24} = \frac{17}{8} = \frac{1}{8}. Ans.$
- (3) L. C. M. of 2, 4, 6, 9, =36. Multipliers, 18, 9, 6, 4. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{9} = \frac{18 + 27 + 30 + 28}{36} = \frac{103}{36} = 2\frac{31}{36}.$ Ans.
- (4) L. C. M. of 18, 15, 20, 30, = 180. Multipliers, 10, 12, 9, 6. $\frac{13}{18} + \frac{8}{15} + \frac{11}{20} + \frac{13}{30} = \frac{130 + 96 + 99 + 78}{180} = \frac{403}{180} = 2\frac{43}{180}.$ Ans.
- (5) L.C. M. of 3, 6, 9, 12, =36. Multipliers, 12, 6, 4, 3. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{11}{12} = \frac{24 + 6 + 20 + 33}{36} = \frac{83}{36} = 2\frac{11}{36}. Ans.$
- (6) L. C. M. of 8, 12, 16, 18, =144. Multipliers, 18, 12, 9, 8. $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{7}{18} = \frac{(18+12+9+8)\times7}{144} = \frac{47\times7}{144} = 2\frac{41}{144}$. Ans.
- (7) L. C. M. of 10, 15, 5, 9, =90. Multipliers, 9, 6, 18, 10. $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{13}{15} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{27 + 78 + 18 + 40}{90} = \frac{163}{90} = 1\frac{73}{90}. \quad Ans.$
- (8) L. C. M. of 70, 21, 5, 42, =210. Multipliers, 3, 10, 42, 5. $\frac{11}{70} + \frac{5}{21} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{17}{42} = \frac{33 + 50 + 42 + 85}{210} = \frac{210}{210} = 1. Ans.$
- (9) L. C. M. of 2, 3, 4, =12. Multipliers, 6, 4, 3. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6+4+3}{12} = \frac{13}{12};$ $2+3+4+5+1\frac{1}{12} = 15\frac{1}{12}.$ Ans.
- (10) L. C. M. of 8, 6, 12, 9, =72. Multipliers, 9, 12, 6, 8. $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{27 + 60 + 42 + 32}{72} = \frac{161}{72};$ $3 + 2 + 3 + 2\frac{17}{72} = 10\frac{17}{72}. \quad Ans.$

- (11) L. C. M. of 3, 5, 6, = 30. Multipliers, 10, 6, 5. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{20 + 18 + 25}{30} = \frac{63}{30} = \frac{21}{10};$ $2 + 4 + 5 + 2\frac{1}{10} = 13\frac{1}{10}. \text{ Ans.}$
- (12) L. C. M. of 8, 6, 18, 12, =72. Multipliers, 9, 12, 4, 6. $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{18} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{27 + 12 + 20 + 6}{72} = \frac{65}{72};$ $1 + 2 + \frac{65}{72} = 3\frac{65}{72}. Ans.$
- (13) L. C. M. of 27, 54, 45, 10, =270. Multipliers, 10, 5, 6, 27. $\frac{2}{27} + \frac{5}{54} + \frac{7}{45} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{20 + 25 + 42 + 27}{270} = \frac{114}{270} = \frac{19}{45};$ $11 + 2 + \frac{19}{45} = 13\frac{19}{45}. Ans.$
- (14) L.C. M. of 12, 15, 27, 40, =1080. Multipliers, 90, 72, 40, 27. $\frac{11}{12} + \frac{14}{15} + \frac{26}{27} + \frac{39}{40} = \frac{990 + 1008 + 1040 + 1053}{1080} = \frac{4091}{1080} = 3\frac{851}{1080}.$ Ans.
- (15) L. C. M. of 42, 21, 63, 14, = 126. Multipliers, 3, 6, 2, 9. $\frac{1}{42} + \frac{5}{21} + \frac{31}{63} + \frac{11}{14} = \frac{3+30+62+99}{126} = \frac{194}{126} = \frac{97}{63};$ $3+1+1\frac{34}{63} = 5\frac{34}{63} \quad Ans.$
- (16) L. C. M. of 35, 7, 21, 15, =105. Multipliers, 3, 15, 5, 7. $\frac{1}{35} + \frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{21} + \frac{7}{15} = \frac{3+45+20+49}{105} = \frac{117}{105} = \frac{39}{35};$ $17+1+1\frac{4}{35} = 19\frac{4}{35} \quad Ans.$
- (17) $\frac{2}{7}$ of $\frac{18}{1} + \frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{25}{21} = \frac{36}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = \frac{41}{7} = 5\frac{6}{7}$. Ans.
- (18) L. C. M. of 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, =720. Multipliers, 60, 48, 45, 40, 36. $\frac{11}{12} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{11}{18} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{660 + 96 + 315 + 440 + 36}{720} = \frac{1547}{720};$ $\therefore 1 + 2 + 2\frac{107}{720} = 5\frac{107}{720}. \quad Ans.$
- (19) L. C. M. of 16, 24, 25, 30, = 1200. Multipliers, 75, 50, 48, 40. $\frac{15}{16} + \frac{23}{24} + \frac{24}{25} + \frac{29}{30} = \frac{1125 + 1150 + 1152 + 1160}{1200} = \frac{4587}{1200} = \frac{1529}{400}.$ $\therefore 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 3\frac{329}{400} 13\frac{329}{400}. \quad \text{Ans.}$

(20)
$$\frac{3}{5}$$
 of $\frac{15}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}$. L. C. M. of 4, 2, 10, =20. Multipliers, 5, 10, 2. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{15 + 10 + 6}{20} = \frac{31}{20}$; $\therefore 5 + 4 + 8 + 1\frac{11}{20} = 18\frac{11}{20}$. Ans.

(21)
$$\frac{4}{5}$$
 of $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{21}{2} = \frac{18}{5} = 3\frac{3}{5}$. L. C. M. of 3, 11, 5, = 165.
Multipliers, 55, 15, 33; hence, $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{11} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{110 + 30 + 99}{165} = \frac{239}{165}$;
 $\therefore 7 + 3 + 1 \frac{74}{165} = 11\frac{74}{165}$. Ans.

(22)
$$\frac{11}{4}$$
 of $\frac{11}{3} = \frac{121}{12} = 10\frac{1}{12}$; $\frac{111}{16} = 6\frac{15}{16}$; $\frac{14}{5}$ of $\frac{33}{8}$ of $\frac{11}{8} = 15\frac{141}{160}$; $\frac{14}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{15}$ of $\frac{17}{8}$ of $\frac{10}{7} = \frac{17}{9} = 1\frac{8}{9}$.

L. C. M. of 12, 16, 160, 9, = 1440. Multipliers, 120, 90, 9, 160. $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{15}{16} + \frac{141}{160} + \frac{8}{9} = \frac{120 + 1350 + 1269 + 1280}{1440} = \frac{4019}{1440}$; $\therefore 10 + 6 + 15 + 1 + 2\frac{1139}{1440} = 34\frac{1139}{1440}$. Ans.

(23)
$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{16 + 14 + 18 + 20 + 12 + 9}{24} = \frac{89}{24}d. = 3\frac{17}{24}d.$$

&c. £29 3s. $10\frac{17}{24}d.$ Ans.

(24)
$$\frac{7}{18} + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{14 + 15 + 18 + 27 + 16 + 30}{36} = \frac{120}{36}d. = \frac{10}{3}d. = 3\frac{1}{3}d.$$
 &c. £26 6s. $6\frac{1}{3}d.$ Ans.

(25)
$$\frac{9}{10} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{11}{15} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{27 + 20 + 22 + 25 + 24 + 15}{30} = \frac{133}{30}d. = \frac{4\frac{13}{30}d}{30}d$$
, &c. £28 7s. $9\frac{13}{30}d$. Ans.

(26)
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7+3}{8} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{24+60+21+20+36}{48} = \frac{161}{48} = 3\frac{17}{48}d.$$
, &c. £28 10s. $1\frac{17}{48}d.$ Ans.

(27)
$$\frac{19}{20} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{9}{10} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{38 + 32 + 36 + 30 + 15 + 20}{40} = \frac{171}{40} = 4\frac{11}{40}d$$
, &c. £39 3s. $0\frac{11}{40}d$. Ans.

(28)
$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{11}{21} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{9} + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{11}{21} = \frac{56 + 45 + 33}{63} = \frac{134}{63} = 2\frac{8}{63}d$$
.
&c. £32 12s. $9\frac{8}{63}d$. Ans.

(29)
$$\frac{7}{12} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7 + 10 + 3 + 4}{12} + \frac{1 + 4}{8} = 2\frac{5}{8}d$$
. &c. £87 13s. $8\frac{5}{8}d$. Ans.

(30)
$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{7}{8} + \frac{11}{12} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{54 + 63 + 66 + 48 + 12 + 16}{72} = \frac{259}{72}d. = 3\frac{43}{72}d.$$
 &c. £70 10s. $11\frac{43}{72}d.$ Ans.

Ex. 30. (p. 47.)

(1)
$$\frac{11}{15} - \frac{8}{15} = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$$
. Ans. $\frac{13}{20} - \frac{7}{20} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$. Ans. $\frac{8}{15} - \frac{9}{20} = \frac{32 - 27}{60} = \frac{5}{60} = \frac{1}{12}$. Ans. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3 - 2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$. Ans.

(2)
$$3\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$
. Ans. $3\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{5}{8} = 3\frac{6}{8} - 2\frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{1}{8}$. Ans. $5 - 2\frac{6}{7} = 2\frac{1}{7}$. Ans. $10\frac{3}{5} - \frac{11}{60} = 10\frac{36}{60} - \frac{11}{60} = 10\frac{5}{12}$. Ans.

(3)
$$1\frac{4}{25} - \frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{16}{100} - \frac{75}{100} = \frac{116 - 75}{100} = \frac{41}{100}$$
. Ans.
 $9 - 8\frac{4}{25} = 5\frac{21}{25}$. Ans. $97\frac{1}{2} - 48\frac{5}{6} = 49\frac{3}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = 49 - \frac{1}{3} = 48\frac{2}{3}$. An $5\frac{3}{14} - 2\frac{10}{21} = 3\frac{9}{42} - \frac{20}{42} = 3 - \frac{11}{42} = 2\frac{31}{42}$. Ans.

(4)
$$13\frac{2}{75} - 3\frac{8}{15} = 10 + \frac{2}{75} - \frac{40}{75} = 10 - \frac{38}{75} = .9\frac{37}{75}$$
. Ans.
 $4\frac{1}{24} - 3\frac{1}{16} = 1 + \frac{2}{48} - \frac{3}{48} = 1 - \frac{1}{48} = \frac{47}{48}$. Ans.
 $3\frac{2}{9} - \frac{61}{126} = 3 - \frac{61}{126} + \frac{28}{126} = 3 - \frac{11}{42} = 2\frac{31}{42}$. Ans.
 $24\frac{1}{24} - 21\frac{1}{21} = 3 - \frac{8}{168} + \frac{7}{168} = 3 - \frac{1}{168} = 2\frac{167}{168}$. Ans.

(5)
$$1\frac{8}{25} - \frac{4}{7} = \frac{231 - 100}{175} = \frac{131}{175}$$
. Ans.
 $17\frac{1}{35} - \frac{4}{21} = 17 - \frac{20}{105} + \frac{3}{105} = 17 - \frac{17}{105} = 16\frac{88}{105}$. Ans.
 $4\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{6} = 4 - \frac{5}{30} + \frac{18}{30} = 4\frac{13}{30}$. Ans.
 $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{6}{55} = \frac{99 - 12}{110} = \frac{87}{110}$. Ans.

(6)
$$\frac{5}{3}$$
 of $\frac{25}{9} = \frac{125}{27} = 4\frac{17}{27}$;
 $4\frac{17}{27} - 3\frac{17}{18} = 1 + \frac{34}{55} - \frac{51}{54} = 1 - \frac{17}{54} = \frac{37}{54}$. Ans.
 $\frac{16}{3}$ of $\frac{9}{2} = 24$; and $\frac{13}{4}$ of $\frac{16}{5} = 10\frac{2}{5}$;
 $24 - 10\frac{2}{5} = 14 - \frac{2}{5} = 13\frac{3}{5}$. Ans.

(7)
$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{11}{24} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{30 + 48 + 75 - 60 - 55 - 100}{120} = -\frac{31}{60}$$

 $3 + 4 + 16 + 10 - 5 - 7 - 14 = 7$; $\therefore 7 - \frac{31}{60} = 6\frac{29}{60}$. Ans.

(8)
$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{13}{2} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{36 + 1170 + 15 + 20 - 150 - 54 - 45}{180}$$

= $\frac{992}{180} = \frac{248}{45} = 5\frac{23}{45}$; hence, $5 + 3 + 8 + 5 - 2 - 3 - 16 + \frac{23}{45} = \frac{23}{45}$.

(9)
$$12 + 5\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{3} = 11 + \frac{3}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = 11\frac{1}{6}d$$
, &c. £8 2s. $11\frac{1}{6}d$. Ans.

(10)
$$11\frac{3}{4} - 4\frac{1}{6} = 7 + \frac{9}{12} - \frac{2}{12} = 7\frac{7}{12}d$$
, &c. 18s. $7\frac{7}{12}d$. Ans.

(11)
$$12\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{2}{9} = 5 + \frac{9}{18} - \frac{4}{18} = 5\frac{5}{18}d$$
, &c. 2s. $5\frac{5}{18}d$. Ans.

(12)
$$12+3\frac{5}{8}-9\frac{11}{12}=6+\frac{15}{24}-\frac{22}{24}=6-\frac{7}{24}=5\frac{17}{24}d$$
, &c. £5 0s. $5\frac{17}{24}d$. Ans.

(18)
$$12 + 7\frac{5}{12} - 9\frac{13}{16} = 10 + \frac{20}{48} - \frac{39}{48} = 10 - \frac{19}{48} = 9\frac{29}{48}d$$
, &c. 17s. $9\frac{29}{48}d$. Ans.

(14)
$$12 + 6\frac{3}{5} - 9\frac{2}{3} = 9 + \frac{9}{15} - \frac{10}{15} = 9 - \frac{1}{15} = 8\frac{14}{15}d.$$
, &c.
£3 13s. $8\frac{14}{15}d.$ Ans.

Ex. 31. (p. 48.)

(1)
$$\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{9}{16} \times \frac{24}{11} = \frac{5 \times 9}{8 \times 11} = \frac{45}{88}$$
. Ans. $\frac{33}{16} \times \frac{3}{11} \times \frac{16}{9} = \frac{16}{16} = 1$. Ans. $\frac{27}{11} \times \frac{11}{5} \times \frac{5}{36} = \frac{27}{36} = \frac{3}{4}$. Ans.

(2)
$$\frac{11}{35} \times \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{11 \times 50}{7} = 78\frac{4}{7}$$
. Ans.
 $\frac{40}{3} \times \frac{19}{5} \times \frac{45}{38} = 20 \times 3 = 60$. Ans.
 $\frac{27}{4} \times \frac{26}{20} \times \frac{21}{3} = \frac{3 \times 13 \times 21}{9} = 409\frac{1}{2}$. Ans.

(3)
$$\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{11}{8} \times \frac{19}{4} \times \frac{8}{7} = \frac{5 \times 11 \times 19}{3 \times 7} = 49\frac{16}{21}$$
. Ans.
 $\frac{11}{5} \times \frac{11}{6} \times \frac{15}{13} \times \frac{13}{4} \times \frac{16}{11} = 11 \times 2 = 22$. Ans.

(4)
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{11} \times \frac{22}{7} = \frac{1}{5}$$
. Ans.
$$\frac{11}{8} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{18} \times \frac{45}{22} \times \frac{8}{1} = \frac{5 \times 5 \times 5}{6 \times 2 \times 2} = 5\frac{5}{24}$$
. Ans.

(5)
$$\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{25}{2} \times \frac{11}{5} \times \frac{3}{44} = \frac{3 \times 3}{2 \times 4} = 1\frac{1}{8}$$
 Ans.
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{8}{7} \times \frac{12}{5} \times \frac{35}{8} \times \frac{20}{9} = \frac{2 \times 4 \times 20}{9} = 17\frac{7}{9}$. Ans.

(1)
$$2 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{3}{2} = 3$$
. Ans.
 $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{9}$. Ans.
 $\frac{8}{3} \div \frac{3}{2} = \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = 1\frac{7}{9}$. Ans.
 $\frac{25}{12} + \frac{10}{3} = \frac{25}{12} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{5}{8}$. Ans.
 $\frac{50}{3} \div \frac{25}{2} = \frac{50}{3} \times \frac{2}{25} = \frac{4}{3} = 1\frac{1}{3}$. Ans.
 $\frac{32}{75} + \frac{8}{15} = \frac{32}{75} \times \frac{15}{8} = \frac{4}{5}$. Ans.

(2)
$$\frac{279}{25} \div \frac{3}{5} = \frac{279}{25} \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{93}{5} = 18\frac{3}{5}$$
. Ans.
 $\frac{7}{9} \div \frac{14}{1} = \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{14} = \frac{1}{18}$. Ans.
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{8}{9} \div \left(\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{8}{9} \times \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{112}{135}$. Ans.
 $\frac{9}{2} \times \frac{5}{27} \div \left(\frac{28}{5} \times \frac{10}{7}\right) = \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{5}{27} \times \frac{5}{28} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{5}{48}$. Ans.

(3)
$$209 \div \frac{1}{5}$$
 of $20 = 209 \div 4 = 52\frac{1}{4}$. Ans.
 $\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{7}{8} \div \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{1}\right) = \frac{2}{8} \times \frac{4}{1} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$. Ans.
 $\frac{9}{2} \times \frac{10}{3} \div \left(\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{25}{4}\right) = \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{4}{95} = \frac{16}{15} = 1\frac{1}{15}$. Ans.

(4)
$$\frac{52}{3\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{52 \times 4}{3\frac{1}{4} \times 4} = \frac{52 \times 4}{13} = 4 \times 4 = 16. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{5} = \frac{3\frac{3}{4} \times 4}{5 \times 4} = \frac{15}{5 \times 4} = \frac{3}{4}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{14}{45} \div \frac{42}{15} = \frac{14}{45} \times \frac{25}{42} = \frac{5}{27}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{11}{12} \div \frac{143}{18} = \frac{11}{12} \times \frac{18}{143} = \frac{3}{26}. \quad Ans.$$

(5)
$$\frac{9\frac{7}{6}}{2\frac{1}{27}} = \frac{9\frac{7}{6} \times 9 \times 3}{2\frac{1}{27} \times 27} = \frac{88 \times 3}{55} = \frac{24}{5} = 4\frac{4}{5}.$$
 Ans.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{5\frac{3}{11}}{2\frac{7}{11}} = \frac{58}{29} = 2. & Ans. \\ \frac{8\frac{3}{4}}{5\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{8\frac{3}{4} \times 4 \times 2}{5\frac{5}{6} \times 8} = \frac{35 \times 2}{45} = \frac{14}{9} = 1\frac{5}{9}. & Ans. \\ \frac{15\frac{3}{6}}{7\frac{5}{8}} = \frac{78}{39} = 2. & Ans. \end{array}$$

$$(6) \ \ 23 + \left(\frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{5}\right) = 23 \div \frac{46}{15} = \frac{23 \times 15}{46} = \frac{15}{2} = 7\frac{1}{2}. \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

$$\frac{10}{3} \times \frac{6}{5} + \left(\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{4}{1} \div \frac{5}{3} = \frac{4 \times 3}{5} = 2\frac{2}{5}. \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

$$\frac{24}{7} \times \frac{35}{12} + \left(\frac{1}{33} \times \frac{121}{14}\right) = \frac{10}{1} \times \frac{3 \times 14}{11} = \frac{420}{11} = 38\frac{2}{11}. \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{11}{3} - \frac{5}{2}\right) = (15 + 10) \div (22 - 15) = 3\frac{4}{7}. \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

$$\frac{64}{15} \times \frac{21}{8} \div \left(\frac{26}{5} - \frac{9}{2}\right) = \frac{56}{5} \div \frac{7}{10} = \frac{112}{7} = 16. \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

Ex. 33. (p. 51.)

(1)
$$\frac{5}{8}$$
 of $20s. = 100s. \div 8 = 12s. 6d.$ Ans. $\frac{13}{20}$ of $100s. = 5s. \times 13 = £3 5s.$ Ans. $80d. \times \frac{2}{5} = 16d. \times 2 = 2s. 8d.$ Ans. $\frac{15}{4}$ of $30d. = 450d. + 4 = 112\frac{1}{2}d. = 9s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$ Ans. $\frac{26}{9}$ of $21s. = 7s. \times \frac{26}{3} = 182s. + 3 = 60s. 8d.$ Ans.

(6) 20 cwt.
$$\times \frac{5}{7} = 100$$
 cwt. $\div 7 = 14$ cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. Ans.
 $\frac{2}{7}$ of 12 oz. = 24 oz. $\div 7 = 3$ oz. 8 dwt. $18\frac{5}{7}$ grs. Ans.
 $3\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. $\div 1\frac{3}{11} = \frac{13}{4}$ cwt. $\times \frac{11}{14} = \frac{143}{56}$ cwt. = 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. Ans.
 $\frac{333}{4}$ d. $\times \frac{106}{2} = \frac{37}{9}$ d. $\times 53 = 980\frac{1}{3}$ d. = £4 ls. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ans.

(8)
$$\frac{1}{8}$$
 of $18\frac{1}{3}s$. = $18s$. $4d$. +8 = $2s$. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.

1 cwt. 2qrs. 13 lbs. × $\left(3\frac{12}{24} - \frac{1}{24}\right)$; £7 5s. $10d$. × $\left(4 + \frac{20}{35} + \frac{7}{35} + 9\right)$
 $\frac{1}{3} = 0$ 3 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 7)29 3 4 = 4 times

 $\frac{1}{13} = 0$ 0 $7\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$ 4 3 4 = $\frac{4}{3}$ 1 1 9 2 = $\frac{7}{2}$ 1 1 9 2 = $\frac{7}{2}$ 4 3 11

5 cwt. 2qrs. $9\frac{38}{24}$ lbs. Ans. $\frac{65}{100}$ 8 4 Ans.

(10)
$$\frac{8}{23}$$
 of $\frac{11}{20} = \frac{22}{115}$; $\pounds \frac{5}{8} = \pounds 5 + 8$; and $\frac{3}{16}s = 3s + 16$;

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{23}} = \frac{1 \text{ mi. 5 fur. 91 yd. 2 ft.}}{2 \text{ fur. 150 yd. 1 ft.}} \times \left(\frac{23}{115} - \frac{1}{115}\right); \therefore \pounds 3\frac{5}{8} = \pounds 3 12s. 6d.$$
and $9\frac{3}{16}s = 0$ 9 $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}s = 0$ 25 2 and $9\frac{3}{16}s = 0$ 9 $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}s = 0$ Ans. $\underbrace{\pounds 4 2s. 2d.}$

(11)
$$\pounds_{\overline{5}}^{3} = \pounds 3 \div 5$$
 = 12s. 0d.
 $\frac{5}{16}s. = 5s \div 16$ = 0 $3\frac{3}{4}$
 $\frac{2}{9}$ of 21s. = 42s. $+9 = \underbrace{4}_{\overline{16s. \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1}}^{8}$ Ans.
 $\frac{4}{7}$ cwt. = 4 cwt. $\div 7 = 2$ qrs. 8 lbs. 0 oz.
 $8\frac{5}{6}$ lbs. = 8lbs. $+\frac{80}{6}$ oz. = 0 8 $13\frac{1}{8}$ $3\frac{1}{100}$ oz.
Ans. $2 = \frac{2}{3}$ qrs. 17 lbs. $1\frac{7}{300}$ oz.
 $4 = \frac{2}{3}$ da. 5 ho. $\times \left(1 + \frac{6}{36} + \frac{1}{36}\right)$ $\frac{1}{8} = 0$ da. 16 ho. 50 m. 0 sec.
 $\frac{1}{8} = 0$ 2 48 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ da. 0 ho. 38 m. 20 sec. Ans.

(12)
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 of 30d. = 90d. +4 = 1s. $10\frac{1}{3}$ d.
 $\frac{1}{14}$ of 21s. = 3s. +2 = 1 6
 Amount to be subtracted. 3s. 4kd.

10s.
$$6d. \times \left(2 - \frac{2}{9}\right)$$
9) $\frac{2}{11 \cdot 0}$
 $\frac{2 \cdot 4}{19s. \cdot 8} + \mathcal{L}\frac{1}{12} = 18s. \cdot 8d. + 1s. \cdot 8d. = 20s. \cdot 4d.$
20s. $4d. - 3s. \cdot 4\frac{1}{9}d. = 16s. \cdot 11\frac{1}{3}d. \quad Ans.$

(13)
$$\frac{5}{8}$$
 of (21s. +5s. +72s. 6d.) = $\frac{5}{8}$ of 98s. 6d. $\frac{5}{5}$

Ans. £3 1s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$. $\frac{8}{61s. 6\frac{3}{4}d}$.

(14)
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 of $(21s. -2d.) + \frac{1}{8}$ of $5s. + \frac{1}{5}$ of $7s. 6d. = 7s. 4d.$

Ans. £1 2s. $\frac{3}{22s. 0d.}$

(15)
$$\frac{12}{5} \text{ of } \frac{7}{4} \text{ of } \frac{35}{4}d. = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 147d.$$

$$\frac{11}{3} \text{ of } \frac{21}{11} \text{ of } \frac{3}{14} \text{ of } \frac{9}{2}d. = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \frac{27d.}{174d. = 43\frac{1}{2}d. = 3s. } 7\frac{1}{2}d. \quad Ans.$$

(16)
$$\left(\frac{30}{7} + \frac{24}{7} + \frac{1}{7}\right)$$
 of £1 = £ $\frac{55}{7}$; and $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{7}s. = \frac{2}{7}s.$; hence, $\frac{1}{7}$ of £55 $2s. = £7$ 17s. $5\frac{1}{7}d.$ Ans.

Ex. 34. (p. 52.)

- (1) 1d.=a 240th of £1; \therefore 40 $d.=\frac{40}{240}=\frac{1}{6}$ of it. Ans. 1hf. d.=a 12th of 6d.; \therefore 61hf. $d.=\frac{61}{12}=5\frac{1}{12}$ of it. Ans.
- (2) 1sixp.=a 529th of £13 4s. 6d.; \therefore 299sixp.= $\frac{299}{529}$ = $\frac{13}{23}$ of it. Ans. 1f.= $\frac{1}{7}$ of $1\frac{3}{4}d$.; \therefore 322f.= $\frac{322}{7}$ =46 of it. Ans.

- (3) 1 qr. = a 13th of 3 cwt. 1 qr.; $\therefore 3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. = $\frac{7}{26}$ of it. Ans. 1 qr. = a 615th of 15 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs.; $\therefore 96$ qrs. = $\frac{672}{432} = \frac{14}{9} = 1\frac{5}{9}$ of it. Ans
- (4) 1s.=a 23\frac{3}{8}th of £1 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$; $\therefore 3\frac{5}{8}s. = \frac{29}{187}$ of it. Ans. 1s.=a 27th of 27s.; $\therefore 87\frac{9}{18}s. = \frac{29\frac{3}{16}}{9} = 3\frac{35}{144}$ of it. Ans.
- (5) 1 lb. = a 2240th of a ton; \therefore 395 lb. = $\frac{79}{448}$ of it. Ans. 1 hr. = an 84th of 3 da. 12 hrs.; \therefore 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. = $\frac{57}{336}$ = $\frac{19}{112}$ of it. Ans.
- (6) 1 po. =a 480th of 3 ac.; \therefore 93 po. = $\frac{31}{160}$ of it. Ans. 1d. =an 80th of 6s. 8d.; \therefore 420d. = $\frac{21}{4}$ = $5\frac{1}{4}$ of it. Ans.
- (7) 1 qr. =a $15\frac{9}{4}$ th of 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.; \therefore 80 qrs. = $\frac{320}{63} = 5\frac{5}{63}$ of it. Ans. 1 yd. =a(68 × $5\frac{1}{2}$)th of 1 f. 28 po.; \therefore 170 yds. = $\frac{5}{2 \times 5\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5}{11}$ of it.
- (8) 1 min. =a 30th of 30 min.; \therefore 30256 min. =1008 $\frac{8}{15}$ of it. Ans. 1 pk. =a 140th of 4 qrs. 3 bu.; \therefore 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ pks. = $\frac{385}{560}$ = $\frac{11}{16}$ of it. Ans.
- (9) 1 ro. = an 8 $\frac{4}{5}$ th of 2 ac. 32 po.; \therefore 35 ro. = $\frac{175}{44} = 3\frac{43}{44}$ of it. Ans. 1 ft. = a 3rd of a yard; \therefore $1\frac{1}{5}$ ft. = $\frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$ of it. Ans.
- (10) 1 hr. = a 24th of a day; $\therefore 7\frac{1}{5}$ hrs. = $\frac{36}{120} = \frac{3}{10}$ of it. Ans. 1s. = a 29 $\frac{5}{18}$ th of £1 9s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $\therefore 92\frac{2}{16}$ s. = $\frac{1474}{469} = \frac{134 \times 11}{67 \times 7} = \frac{22}{7} = \frac{3\frac{1}{7}}{7}$ of it. Ans.

- (11) 1 lb. = a $42\frac{1}{2}$ th of 1 qr. $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; \therefore 17 lbs. = $\frac{34}{85} = \frac{2}{5}$ of it. Ans. 1 yd. = a $3\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of 3 yds. 1 ft.; \therefore 220 × 12 yds. = 22 × 36 = 792 of it. Ans.
- (12) 3 sq. po. $13\frac{1}{4}$ yds. $=90\frac{3}{4}+13\frac{1}{4}=104$ sq. yds. 1 sq. ft. =a $937\frac{1}{2}$ th of 104 sq. yds. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ; \therefore $20\frac{5}{6}$ sq. ft. $=\frac{125}{5625}=\frac{1}{45}$ of it. Ans. 1 cwt. =a $42\frac{1}{2}$ th of 2 tons $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; \therefore $3\frac{1}{8}$ cwt. $=\frac{25}{340}=\frac{5}{68}$ of it. Ans.
- (13) 1s. = $a 73\frac{1}{2}$ th of £3 13s. 6d.; $\therefore 453\frac{11}{16}s. = \frac{7259}{147 \times 8} = \frac{1037}{21 \times 8}$ = $6\frac{29}{168}$ of it. Ans. 1s. = $a 23\frac{7}{16}$ th of £1 3s. $5\frac{1}{4}d$; $\therefore 76\frac{9}{16}s. = \frac{1225}{375} = \frac{49}{15} = 3\frac{4}{15}$ of it.
- (14) 3000 in. = 250 ft.; and 45 po. = $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. × 45; 1 ft. = a $(16\frac{1}{2} \times 45)$ th of 1 fur. 5 po.; \therefore 250 = $\frac{500}{33 \times 45} = \frac{100}{297}$ of it. Ans. 1s. = a $24\frac{3}{16}$ th of £1 4s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$.; \therefore $40\frac{5}{18}s$. = $\frac{645}{387} = \frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$ of it. Ans.
- (15) $1guin. = 1\frac{1}{20}$ of a £; \therefore also $1\frac{1}{2}guin. = 1\frac{1}{20}$ of £ $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ans. $1d. = a \ 2464$ th of £ $10 \ 5s. \ 4d$; $\therefore 2717d. = \frac{247}{224} = 1\frac{23}{224}$ of it. Ans.
- (16) $1s. = 8.32\frac{18}{16}$ th of £1 12s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$; $\therefore 18\frac{3}{4}s. = \frac{75 \times 4}{525} = \frac{4}{7}$ of it. Ans. 1s. = $8.10\frac{16}{16}$ of 10s. $11\frac{1}{4}d$.; $\therefore \frac{8}{3}$ of $\frac{21}{2}s. = \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{21}{2} \times \frac{16}{175} = \frac{64}{25} = 2\frac{14}{25}$ of it. Ans.

Ex. 35. (p. 53.)

(1) $\pounds 1 = \frac{20}{21} \text{ guin.}; \therefore \pounds \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} \text{ of } \frac{20}{21} = \frac{5}{14} \text{ guin.} \quad Ans.$ $1s. = \pounds \frac{1}{20}; \therefore \frac{7}{4}s. = \frac{7}{4} \text{ of } \frac{1}{20} = \pounds \frac{7}{80}. \quad Ans.$

- (2) $\frac{2}{3}d. \div 15s. = 2d. + 45s. = 2d. \div 540d. = \frac{1}{270}$. Ans. $3\frac{1}{2}s. \times 12\frac{3}{4} + 20s. = 7 \times 51 + (20 \times 8) = 357 + 160 = 2\frac{37}{160}$. Ans.
- (3) $\frac{5}{9}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}s. \div 1s. = \frac{5 \times 3}{9 \times 2} = \frac{5}{6}$. Ans. $\frac{6}{7}$ of $\frac{1}{2}s. + 20s. = 6 + (20 \times 14) = \frac{3}{140}$. Ans.
- (4) $8\frac{1}{2}$ of $£1\frac{1}{6} + £5 = 7 \times 7 \div (5 \times 12) = \frac{49}{60}$. Ans. $2\frac{2}{3}$ of $210\frac{1}{2}d + 120d = 421 \times 8 \div (120 \times 6) = 421 \div 90 = 4\frac{61}{90}$. Ans.
- (5) $3\frac{1}{7}$ of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. +20 cwt. $=7 \times 22 + (20 \times 28) = \frac{11}{40}$. Ans. $3\frac{3}{7}$ da. $\div 3$ wks. $=3\frac{3}{7}$ da. $\div 21$ da. $=24 \div (21 \times 7) = \frac{8}{49}$. Ans.
- (6) $1\frac{1}{4}$ of $73\frac{1}{2}s$. $+10\frac{1}{2}s$. $=147 \times 5 + (21 \times 4) = 7 \times 5 + 4 = 8\frac{3}{4}$. Ans. $2\frac{2}{5}$ of 120s. $\div 33s$. $=24 \times 12 \div 33 = 96 + 11 = 8\frac{8}{11}$. Ans.
- (7) $2\frac{4}{9}$ of 448 lb. ÷88 lb. = 448 × 22 ÷ (88 × 9) = 56 × 2 ÷ 9 = $12\frac{4}{9}$.

 Ans. $4\frac{7}{8}$ crs. ÷ 5guin. = 5s. × $4\frac{7}{8}$ ÷ (21s. × 5) = 39 + (21 × 8) = $\frac{18}{56}$. Ans.
- (8) $\frac{5}{8}$ lb. Tr. ÷ 1 lb. Av. = 5760 grs. × $\frac{5}{8}$ + 7000 grs. = 72 × 5 ÷ 700 = 36 + 70 = $\frac{18}{35}$. Ans. $\frac{5}{9}$ po. ÷ 1 fath. = $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds. × $\frac{5}{9}$ + 2 yds. = 11 × 5 + (2 × 18) = 55 ÷ 36 = $1\frac{19}{36}$. Ans.
- (9) $\frac{3}{8}$ sq. ft. $\div 1$ sq. po. $=\frac{3}{8}$ sq. ft. $\div \left(9$ sq. ft. $\times 30\frac{1}{4}\right) = 8 + (9 \times 242) = \frac{1}{726}$.

 Ans. $12\frac{5}{6}$ of $1\frac{1}{8}$ qr. +88 qrs. $= 9 \times 77 \div (88 \times 48) = 3 \times 7 + (8 \times 16) = \frac{21}{128}$.

 Ans.

- (10) $3\frac{1}{2}$ of 11 ro. $\div 2\frac{1}{16}$ ro. $= 11 \times 7 \times 8 \div 33 = 56 + 3 = 18\frac{2}{3}$. Ans. $1\frac{3}{17}$ of $44\frac{5}{8}s + 5s = 357 \times 20 \div (5 \times 8 \times 17) = 21 \div 2 = 10\frac{1}{2}$. Ans.
- (11) 24 da. $+32\frac{5}{8}$ hrs. =24 hrs. $\times 24 \div 32\frac{5}{8}$ hrs. $=24 \times 24 \times 8 + 261$ $=8 \times 8 \times 8 + 29 = 17\frac{19}{29}$. Ans. $2\frac{4}{9}$ of 45 yds. $\div 10$ mi. =5 yds $\times 22 \div 17600$ yds. $=5 + 800 = \frac{1}{160}$.
- (12) $2\frac{2}{3}$ of 126 po. +243 po. = $42 \times 8 + 243 = 14 \times 8 + 81 = 1\frac{31}{81}$. Ans. $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{3}{2}$ of $10\frac{5}{8}$ s. +8 $4\frac{3}{8}$ s. = $3 \times 3 \times 85 + (675 \times 16) = 17 + (15 \times 16)$ = $\frac{17}{240}$. Ans.
- (13) $33\frac{1}{4}$ of 3 qrs. $\div 3\frac{3}{4}$ t. $= 33\frac{1}{4}$ qrs. $+ 1\frac{1}{4}$ t. = 133 qrs. $\div 5$ t. = 133 qrs. + 400 qrs. $= \frac{133}{400}$. Ans. $3\frac{3}{4}$ of $1\frac{3}{5}$ ac. $+ 2\frac{1}{64}$ ac. $= 8 \times 15 \times 16 + (129 \times 5) = 8 \times 16 + 43$ $= 2\frac{42}{43}$. Ans.
- (14) $7\frac{1}{5}$ of $522\frac{1}{2}d. \div 90d. = 1045 \times 36 + 900 = 209 \times 4 \div 20 = 41\frac{4}{5}$. Ans. $\frac{15}{8}s. + \frac{4}{5}s. = \frac{75 + 32}{40}s. = \frac{107}{40}s.; \therefore \frac{107}{40}s. \div 21s. = \frac{107}{840}$. Ans.
- (15) $4\frac{1}{5}$ of $643\frac{3}{4}d$. \div $656\frac{1}{4}d$. $=2575 \times 21 \div (2625 \times 5) = 515 \div 125$ $=103 + 25 = 4\frac{3}{25}$. Ans. $1\frac{2}{7}$ of $481\frac{1}{4}d$. \div $506\frac{1}{4}d$. $=1925 \times 9 \div (2025 \times 7) = 275 + 225$ $=11 + 9 = 1\frac{2}{9}$. Ans.
- (16) $\frac{242}{35}$ of $365\frac{3}{4}d$. + $756\frac{1}{4}d$. = $1463 \times 242 + (3025 \times 35)$ = $209 \times 22 + (275 \times 5) = 418 + (25 \times 5) = 3\frac{43}{195}$. Ans.

$$7 \text{ of } 20s. -\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 21s. = \frac{140}{9}s. -\frac{42}{5}s. = \frac{322}{45}s.;$$

$$\frac{322}{45}s. + \frac{21}{2}s. = 644 + 945 = \frac{92}{135}. \quad Ans.$$

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

Ex. 36. (p. 54.)

- (1) L. C. M. of the numerators = 42; $\frac{2}{13}, \frac{7}{45}, \frac{3}{20} = \frac{42}{273}, \frac{42}{270}, \frac{42}{280}; \text{ hence the 2nd is the greatest, and}$ the 3rd is the least. Ans.
- (2) $\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{20}\right) \div \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{15 + 20 + 9}{60} \div \frac{15 12}{60} = 44 \div 3 = 14\frac{2}{3}.$ Ans.
- (3) $\frac{8}{5} \frac{14}{27} = \frac{216 70}{135} = \frac{146}{135} = 1\frac{11}{135}$. Ans. $\frac{49}{27} \frac{11}{15} = \frac{245 99}{135} = \frac{146}{135} = 1\frac{11}{135}$. Ans.
- (4) $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{17}{7}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$ of $\frac{5}{4} = \frac{34}{35}$ and $\frac{35}{36} = \frac{1224}{1260}$ and $\frac{1225}{1260}$; the latter quantity is greater by $\frac{1}{1260}$. Ans.
- (5) $10\frac{1}{10} \div \left(10 \frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{101}{10} + \frac{99}{10} = \frac{101}{99};$ $also, 99 + 101 = \frac{99}{101}; then, \frac{101}{99} \pm \frac{99}{101}$ $= \frac{10201 \pm 9801}{9999} = \frac{20002}{9999} and \frac{400}{9999}.$ Ans.
- (6) $\pounds \frac{27}{8} \times \frac{3}{5} + \pounds \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} = \pounds \frac{81}{40} + \pounds \frac{63}{80} = \pounds \frac{225}{80};$ then, $\pounds \frac{225}{80} \times \frac{7}{75} = \pounds \frac{21}{80} = \frac{21}{4}s. = 5s. 3d.$ Ans.
- (7) First, $\frac{1}{2}$ will remain; then, $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{3}$, will remain; and lastly, $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$, will remain. Ans.

(8)
$$\frac{10}{11} + \frac{2}{33} + \frac{11}{14} + \frac{41}{42} = \frac{32}{33} + \frac{37}{21} = 1 + \frac{32}{33} + \frac{16}{21};$$

$$= 1 + \left(\frac{2}{33} + \frac{1}{21}\right) \times 16 = 1 + \frac{25 \times 16}{231} = 2\frac{169}{231};$$
then, $3 - 2\frac{169}{231} = \frac{62}{231}$. Ans.

- (9) The length $\times 15\frac{3}{4}$ ft. is to produce 9×46 sq. ft.; \therefore the length must be $= 9 \times 46 \div 15\frac{3}{4} = 46 \div \frac{7}{4} = 184 \div 7$ $= 26\frac{2}{7}$ ft. Ans.
- (10) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{7}{10} + \frac{3 \times 7}{4 \times 10} + \frac{3 \times 10}{4 \times 7} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{21}{40} + \frac{15}{14}$ = $\frac{420 + 147 + 300}{280} = \frac{867}{280} = 3\frac{27}{280}$. Ans.
- (11) $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Tr. $= \frac{3}{4}$ of 12 oz. = 9 oz.; also, $\frac{1}{6}$ oz. $= \frac{1}{6}$ of 20 dwt. = 3 dwt. 8 grs.; \therefore 9 oz. 3 dwt. 8 grs. Ans. $\pounds \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \epsilon = \frac{3}{4}$ of $(20\epsilon - 1\epsilon) = 57\epsilon + 4 = 14\epsilon$. 3d. Ans.
- (12) $2\frac{5}{9} \times 5$ qrs. +4 qrs. = $23 \times 5 + (4 \times 9) = 115 \div 36 = 3\frac{7}{36}$. Ans. $43\frac{1}{3}$ sq. in. $\times 2\frac{1}{2} = 216\frac{2}{3} + 2 = 108\frac{1}{3}$ sq. in. Ans.
- (18) $\frac{2}{3}$ of £4 + $\frac{4}{5}$ of 3 guin. $\frac{2}{3}$ of £4 - $\frac{4}{5}$ of 3 guin. (Comp. Solution of Qn. 43.) Together = $\frac{4}{3}$ of £4 = £16 + 3 = £5 6s. 8d. Ans.
- (14) $\frac{7 \times 1\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{14}}{\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{9}{7} \times 7} \times \frac{14}{9} = \frac{7 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{14} \times 14}{9} = \frac{7 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3}{9} = 3\frac{1}{8}. \quad Ans.$ $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{9}\right) = \frac{13}{12} + \frac{143 \times 2}{315}$ $= \frac{13}{12} \times \frac{315}{13 \times 11 \times 2} = \frac{105}{88} = 1\frac{17}{88}. \quad Ans.$

(15)
$$\frac{4}{15}$$
 of $12 + \frac{13}{24}$ of $300 = 3\frac{1}{5} + 162\frac{1}{2} = 165\frac{7}{10}$
 $\frac{15}{4}$ of $100 - 43\frac{3}{5} = 375 - 43\frac{3}{5} = 331\frac{2}{5}$
 $\frac{1657}{10} \div \frac{1657}{5} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$. Ans.

(16)
$$\left(1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4}\right) \times \left(\frac{4}{15} - \frac{3}{20}\right) + 43\frac{5}{9} = \frac{35}{12} \times \frac{7}{60} \times \frac{9}{392} = \frac{1}{128}$$
. Ans.

(17)
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{24}\right) \times \frac{144}{19} = \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{144}\right) \times \frac{144}{19}$$

= $\frac{18}{19} + \frac{1}{19} = 1$. Ans.

$$(18) \quad 3\frac{2}{3} + 4\frac{3}{4} + 4\frac{4}{5} = 11 + \frac{133}{60} = \frac{793}{60};$$

$$7\frac{6}{7} - 5\frac{5}{6} = 2 + \frac{6}{7} - \frac{5}{6} = 2\frac{1}{42} = \frac{85}{42};$$

$$94\frac{1}{8} + 93\frac{1}{9} = 187\frac{7}{72};$$

$$\frac{793}{60} \times \frac{85}{42} \div 187\frac{17}{72} = \frac{793}{12} \times \frac{1}{42} \div 11\frac{1}{72};$$

$$= \frac{793}{12} \times \frac{1}{42} \times \frac{72}{793} = \frac{6}{42} = \frac{1}{7}. \quad Ans.$$

(19)
$$2 + \left(2\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} + 4\right) = 1 + \left(3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5}\right) = 15 + (50 + 6);$$

also, $\frac{15}{9} - \frac{7}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$; and $5\frac{1}{5} - 4\frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{10};$
 $\left(\frac{15}{56} + \frac{8}{9}\right) \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{15}{80} + \frac{56}{90} = \frac{135 + 448}{720} = \frac{583}{720}$. Ans.

$$\begin{aligned} &(20) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{4}{8} + \frac{11}{4}\right) \times \left(\frac{29}{14} - \frac{3}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{31}{10} - \frac{3}{7}\right) \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{49}{12} \times \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{187}{70} = \frac{187}{36} = 5\frac{7}{36}. \quad \textit{Ans.} \\ &1\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{11}{2} \times \frac{8}{25} = \frac{7}{10} + \frac{44}{25} \\ &\frac{35 + 88}{50} = 2\frac{23}{50}. \quad \textit{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

(21)
$$\frac{7}{54}$$
 of £518 10s. = £3629 10s. \div (6 × 9) = £67 4s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. Ans.

(22)
$$\pounds \frac{5}{12} \pm \frac{3}{4}$$
 cr. $= \frac{5}{6}$ hf. sov. $\pm \frac{3}{8}$ hf. sov. $= \frac{20 \pm 9}{24}$
 $= \frac{29}{24}$ and $\frac{11}{24}$. Ans. Also, $\frac{29}{24} \pm \frac{11}{24} = \frac{29}{11} = 2\frac{7}{11}$. Ans.

(23)
$$\frac{125}{8}s. \times \frac{768}{7} = \frac{125 \times 96}{7} = 1714 \frac{2}{7}s. = £85 \ 14s. \ 3 \frac{2}{7}d. \quad Ans.$$

$$£61 \quad 4s. \ 7 \frac{5}{16}d. + 267 \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\frac{16}{£979 \ 13s. \ 9d.} + 4275 = 4s. \ 7d. \quad Ans.$$

(24)
$$2\frac{1}{2}s \div \frac{4}{7}s \cdot = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{7}{4} = \frac{35}{8}$$
, or $4\frac{3}{8}$ times. Ans.
21s. \times 24 + 12s. = 21 \times 2 = 42 times. Ans.

(25)
$$\pounds \frac{125}{96} \times \frac{411}{25} = \frac{5 \times 137}{32} = \pounds 21 \text{ 8s. } 1\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ Ans.}$$

(26) £3740 +
$$\frac{3}{8}$$
 =£29920+3=£9973 6s. 8d. Ans.

(27) £
$$\frac{1}{16} = \frac{20}{16}s$$
. $= \frac{5}{4}s$.; $\frac{1}{20}guin$. $= \frac{21}{20}s$.; $\frac{6}{25}cr$. $= \frac{6}{5}s$.; $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{21}{20}$, and $\frac{6}{5} = \frac{25}{20}$, and $\frac{24}{20}$. Ans.

(28)
$$\frac{\frac{45}{8} \times \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{31}} \times \frac{3 \times 37 \times 8}{5 \times 111 \times 16 \times 3} = \frac{45 \times 3 \times 31}{2 \times 8 \times 2} \times \frac{1}{30} = \frac{279}{64} = 4\frac{23}{64}. Ans.$$

(29) Worth of the estate = £220
$$\div \frac{2}{3}$$
; $\therefore \frac{3}{11}$ of £220 $\times \frac{3}{2} = £90$. Ans.

(30)
$$\frac{3}{8}$$
 lb. Tr. and $\frac{3}{8}$ lb. Av. $=\frac{3}{8}$ lb. Tr. and $\frac{7000}{5760}$ of $\frac{3}{8}$ lb. Tr.;
∴ the difference is $=\frac{1240}{5760}$ of $\frac{3}{8}$ lb. Tr. $=\frac{31}{48}$ of $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{240}{1}$ dwt.
 $=155+8=19$ dwt. 9 grs. Ans.

$$(31) \quad \left(12\frac{5}{6} - 8\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{10} + \frac{8}{15}\right) \times \frac{9}{2} \times \left(7\frac{5}{12} - 6\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(3\frac{5}{6} + \frac{8}{15} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{10}\right) \times \frac{9}{2} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{12}\right)$$

$$= \frac{211}{60} \times \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{2321}{160} = 14\frac{81}{160}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{12} - \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{11}{35} = \frac{7}{18} - \frac{11}{56} = \frac{196 - 99}{504} = \frac{97}{504}. \quad Ans.$$

- (32) $\frac{1}{21}$ of 60 hf. d., $\frac{1}{24}$ of 80 hf. d., and $\frac{1}{28}$ of 101 hf. d. = $\frac{20}{7}$ hf. d., $\frac{10}{3}$ hf. d., and $\frac{101}{28}$ hf. d. = $\frac{240, 280, \text{ and } 303}{84}$. Ans.
- (33) £7 $\frac{4}{5}$ £7 $\times \frac{4}{5}$ = 7 $\frac{4}{5}$ 5 $\frac{3}{5}$ = £2 $\frac{1}{5}$; £2 $\frac{1}{5}$ ÷ £5 = 11 + 25 = $\frac{11}{25}$. Ans. £14 $\frac{14}{15}$ × $\frac{11}{21}$ = £2 $\frac{2}{15}$ × $\frac{11}{3}$ = £ $\frac{32 \times 11}{15 \times 3}$ = £7 16s. 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. Ans.
- (34) He still owes $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{20}{20}$ of 1guin. = 1guin. Ans.
- (35) $3\frac{2}{9}$ lbs. Tr. $+\frac{7000}{5760}$ of $16\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. Tr. $=\frac{29}{9} + \frac{175}{144} \times \frac{49}{3}$ $=\frac{1392 + 8575}{432} = \frac{9967}{432}$ lbs. = 23 lbs. 17 dwt. $5\frac{1}{3}$ grs. Ans.
- $(36) \ \ \frac{5\frac{4}{5}-2\frac{1}{8}}{3\frac{3}{4}+\frac{9}{20}} = \frac{232-85}{150+18} = \frac{147}{168} = \frac{7}{8};$ $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}+5\frac{19}{25}}{4\frac{1}{20}} = \frac{450+576}{405} = \frac{1026}{405} = \frac{38}{15};$ $\frac{2\frac{3}{5}+1\frac{2}{3}}{7\frac{19}{24}-2\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{31\frac{1}{5}+20}{93\frac{1}{2}-27} = \frac{312+200}{935-270} = \frac{512}{665};$ $\frac{7}{8} \text{ of } \frac{38}{15} \text{ of } \frac{512}{665} = \frac{128}{75} = 1\frac{53}{75}. \ \, \textit{Ans.}$
- (37) 1 ton is worth $90s. + \frac{3}{16}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{5}$ ton is worth $18s. \div \frac{3}{16}$ = $18s. \times \frac{16}{2} = 96s. = £4$ 16s. Ans.
- (38) Remainder $=\frac{3}{5}$ of the original sum; and $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$ of that sum $= 13s. \ 5\frac{1}{2}d.$; ... the original sum was $13s. \ 5\frac{1}{2}d. + \frac{2}{5}$ $= 33s. \ 7\frac{3}{2}d. \ Ans.$
- (39) $\left(29\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}\right) \div 9 = \frac{59 \times 5}{8}$ sq. yds. = length of carpet x its breadth; $\therefore \frac{59 \times 5}{8} \div \frac{5}{8} = 59$ yds. length of carpet. Ans. 59 yds. at 3s. 9d. a yd. =£11 1s. 3d. Ans.

- (40) He has remaining $\frac{5}{8}$ of $\frac{5}{16} = \frac{25}{128}$. Ans. $\frac{25}{128}$ of £16000 = £3125. Ans.
- (41) 4 bu. 1 pk. 1 gal. 2 qts.÷1 qr.=35 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. + 64 gal. = $\frac{71}{128}$. Ans. 5 cwt.=560 lbs. Av.=7000 grs. × 560; $\frac{7000 \times 560}{5760} = \frac{6125}{9} = 680\frac{5}{9}$ lbs. Tr. Ans.
- (42) Whole ship worth £36 10s. $7\frac{1}{8}d. \times 8 = £292$ 5s.; £ $125\frac{1}{4} + £292\frac{1}{4} = 501 \div 1169 = \frac{3}{7}$. Ans.
- (43) Here it is easily perceived that the first is the greater quantity, and as the sum of any two quantities added to their difference gives twice the greater, we have $\frac{63}{20} \times \frac{110}{7} \times 2 = 99$. Ans. (Compare Solution of Qn. 13.)
- (44) 4 persons pay 1318d...each pays $\frac{1}{4}$ of that; and the whole number is $= 2965\frac{1}{4}d$. $+\frac{1}{4}$ of 1318d. = 11862 + 1318 = 9 persons. Ans.
- (45) $\frac{1}{11}$ lb. $\text{Tr.} + \frac{1}{11}$ lb. $\text{Av.} = \frac{1}{11}$ of (1 lb. $\text{Tr.} + \frac{7000}{5760}$ of 1 lb. Tr.) $= \frac{12760}{5760 \times 11}$ lb. $\text{Tr.} = \frac{29}{144}$ lb. Tr. = 2 oz. 8 dwt. 8 grs. Ans. $\frac{5760}{7000}$ of $\frac{29}{144}$ lb. $\text{Av.} = \frac{29}{175}$ lb. Av. = 2 oz. $10\frac{74}{175}$ drs. Ans.
- (46). $\left(52 \text{ c. in.} \times 32 \times 13\frac{1}{2}\right) \div 34\frac{2}{3} \text{ c. in.} = \text{number of pints}; \text{ which}$ +8 gives $(52 \times 54 \times 3) + 104 = 27 \times 3 = 81 \text{ gal.}$ Ans.

$$(47) \frac{7}{4} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{7}{2} = \frac{21 + 32 + 42}{12} = \frac{95}{12};$$

$$\frac{95}{12} \times \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{7}{2} = \frac{4655}{36};$$

$$\frac{4655}{36} - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4655 - 96 + 54}{36} = \frac{4613}{36};$$
and since $\frac{11}{2} + \frac{4}{3}$ of $\frac{15}{4}$ is $= \frac{11}{2} + \frac{10}{2} = \frac{21}{2}$.
$$\therefore \frac{4613}{36} \times \frac{2}{21} = \frac{659}{18 \times 3} = 12\frac{11}{54}. \quad Ans.$$

- (48) Circuit of wall = $\left(20\frac{3}{8} + 11\frac{1}{5}\right) \times 2 = 63\frac{3}{20}$ lineal ft. \therefore area of wall = $63\frac{3}{20}$ sq. ft. $\times 12\frac{1}{2} = 789\frac{3}{8}$ sq. ft. of paper, = $\left(789\frac{3}{8} + 9\right)$ sq. yds., which $+\frac{5}{8}$ yd. gives $1263 + 9 = 140\frac{1}{3}$ lineal yds. of paper. Ans. $\frac{1263}{9}$ yds. at 9 farth. = 1263f. £1 6s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans.
- (49) 24 c. ft. $\times \frac{11}{4} \times \frac{5}{2}$ @ $11\frac{10}{11}$ lbs. per c. ft. = $\frac{131 \times 6 \times 11 \times 5}{11 \times 2} = 1965$ lbs. = 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs. Ans. Value, = $\frac{179}{45}$ s. $\times 24 \times \frac{11}{4} \times \frac{5}{2} = \frac{179 \times 11}{3}$ s. =£32 16s. 4d. Ans.
- (50) $\frac{1}{3}$ to the widow, $\frac{1}{2}$ to the son, $\therefore 1 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$ to the daughter; afterwards, the son was to have $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{10}$; in which case the daughter should have had $\frac{3}{10}$; but she actually received $\frac{1}{3}$; and hence, her gain was $= \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{30}$ of the whole, $= \pounds 10000 \div 30 = \pounds 333$ 6s. 8d.

CHAPTER IV.

DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

Ex. 37. (p. 58.)

(1)
$$\frac{7}{10} = 7$$
. Ans. $\frac{117}{10} = 11\frac{7}{10} = 11 \cdot 7$. Ans. $\frac{33}{100} = \frac{30 + 3}{100} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{100} = 33$. Ans. $\frac{1015}{1000} = 1\frac{105}{1000} = 1 + \frac{10 + 5}{1000} = 1 + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{5}{1000} = 1 \cdot 015$. Ans

- (2) Answers: '01; '0021; '0117; '0000003-
- (3) Answer: 230037.

(4)
$$\frac{11}{10} = 1\frac{1}{10} = 1 \cdot 1$$
11 thousandths
$$= \cdot 011$$
11 hund.-thous.
$$= \cdot 00011$$

$$1 \cdot 111111 \quad Ans.$$

- (5) Answer: 13.003005.
- (6) Answer: 10.110101.
- (7) Answers: $\frac{37}{1000}$; $\frac{1}{5000}$; $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{3}{8}$.
- (8) Answers: $\frac{3}{400}$; $1\frac{9}{40}$; $\frac{3}{16}$; $3\frac{9}{40}$.
- (9) Answers: $\frac{11}{16000}$; $\frac{3}{3200}$; $23\frac{61}{1600}$
- (10) Answers: $15\frac{13}{64}$; $\frac{3}{1280}$; $4\frac{1}{128}$.
- (11) Answers: 3; 300; '03; '0003; '125; 12.5; '0000125; '00000125; 5387340; '0538734.
- (12) Answers: 1100; 1100000; 0011; 0000011; 11025; 1102500; 011025; 00011025; 213012000; 000213012.

Ex. 38. (p. 59.)

(1) 11-275 321-4						
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.00414		31.6154		234.0	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•0001		•01		.0012	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23.001		2.214		141.00056	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	34.62156	Ans.	415.62		420.615973	Ans.
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		•	782.8594	Ans.		
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(7) (8) (9) (10) 22·0001 ·001 1·3742 ·0123 2·9999 ·0009987 ·03742 ·009087 19·0002 Ans. ·000013 Ans. 1·33678 Ans. ·003213 Ans. 2415·6 24·004 3·054 3·33 2414·5987 ·987516 ·3054 2·98765				_		
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22·0001 ·001 1·3742 ·0123 2·9999 ·0009987 ·03742 ·009087 19·0002 Ans. ·0000013 Ans. 1·33678 Ans. ·003213 Ans. 2415·6 24·004 3·054 3·33 2414·5987 ·987516 ·3054 2·98765						
22·0001 ·001 1·3742 ·0123 2·9999 ·0009987 ·03742 ·009087 19·0002 Ans. ·0000013 Ans. 1·33678 Ans. ·003213 Ans. 2415·6 24·004 3·054 3·33 2414·5987 ·987516 ·3054 2·98765	(7)	(8)		(9)	. (10	`
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2414:5987 :987516 :3054 2:98765	15 0002 21/16.	0000010	22/10:	20070	1/63. 000210	- 21/10.
	2415.6		-		3.33	
1.0013 Ans. 23.016484 Ans. 2.7486 Ans. 34235 Ans.	2414.5987	987516	_	·3054	2.98765	
	1.0013 Ans.	23.016484	1ns. 2	·7486 A	ns. 34235	Ans.

Ex. 39. (p. 60.)

- (1) $3216 \times 225 \div 1000 = 723 \cdot 6$. Ans. $3321 \times 441 \div 10000 = 146 \cdot 4561$. Ans.
- (2) $1 \times 1 \div 10000000 = \cdot 0000001$. Ans. $321 \times 231 + 1000 = 74 \cdot 151$. Ans.
- (3) $2345 \times 32 + 1000000 = 07504$. Ans. $301 \times 2 + 1000000 = 000602$. Ans.

k

(4) $225 \times 241 \times 24 + 1000000000 = 0013014$. Ans. $500000 \times 3 \times 1 + 1000000 = 15 \div 10 = 1 \cdot 5$. Ans.

- (a) $27 \times 27 \times 27 \times 270 \div 1000000 = 5.31441$. Ans. $64000 \times 8 \times 4 \times 2 \div 1000000 = 512 \times 8 \div 1000 = 4.096$. Ans.
- (6) 101 × 101 × 11 × 11 ÷ 10000000000 = 00001284321. Ans. 305 × 7 × 16 × 13 ÷ 1000000000 = 000044408. Ans.

Ex. 40. (p. 62.)

- (1) 15.625 + 2.5 = 156.25 + 25 = 6.25. Ans. $.015625 \div 25 = .000625$. Ans.
- (2) $1562 \cdot 5 \div 00025 = 156250000 + 25 = 6250000$. Ans. $1 \cdot 5625 \div 25000 = \cdot 0000625$. Ans.
- (3) $181 \cdot 3 + \cdot 00037 = 18130000 + 37 = 490000$. Ans. $171 \cdot 99 \div 27 \cdot 3 = 1719 \cdot 9 \div 273 = 6 \cdot 3$. Ans.
- (4) $9.065 \div 049 = 9065 \div 49 = 185$. Ans. $03 \div 001 = 30 \div 1 = 30$. Ans.
- (5) $8 \cdot 000 \div 002 = 8000 + 2 = 4000$. Ans. $37 \cdot 5 \div 7 \cdot 68 = 3750 + 768 = 4 \cdot 8828125$. Ans.
- (6) $15 \cdot 00 \div 6 \cdot 25 = 1500 \div 625 = 2 \cdot 4$. Ans. $17 \cdot 28 + 0144 = 172800 \div 144 = 1200$. Ans.
- (7) $\cdot 00128 \div 8 \cdot 192 = 1 \cdot 28 + 8192 = \cdot 00015625$. Ans. $1708 \cdot 4592 + 00024 = 1708 \cdot 45920 \div 24 = 7118580$. Ans.
- (8) $\cdot 0002 + \cdot 0163 = 2 \cdot 00 \div 163 = \cdot 0122699$ &c. Ans. $4 \cdot 00 + \cdot 00255 = 400000 \div 255 = 1568 \cdot 627$ &c. Ans.
- (9) 11.1+32·76=1110·0+3276=·3388278 &c. Ans. ·0123+3·21=1·230+321=·00383177 &c. Ans.
- (10) $2 \cdot 117 \div 0073 + 21170 \div 78 = 290$. Ans. $032 + 2 \cdot 137 = 32 \cdot 00 \div 2137 = 014974$ &c. Ans.

Ex. 41. (p. 63.)

- (1) $\frac{2}{50} = 2 + 50 = 2 \div 5 = 04$. Ans. $\frac{18}{250} = 13 + 250 = 1.30 \div 25 = .052$. Ans. $\frac{42}{8} = 42 + 8 = 5.25$. Ans. $\frac{1000}{625} = 1000 + 625 = 1.6$. Ans.
- (2) $\frac{106}{125} = 106 + 125 = 848 + 1000 = 848$. Ans. $11\frac{17}{1250} = 11 + 136 + 10000 = 11 \cdot 0136$. Ans. $\frac{4000}{256} = \frac{250}{16} = 125 + 8 = 15 \cdot 625$. Ans. $5\frac{3}{16} = 5 + 3 \cdot 0 + 16 = 5 \cdot 1875$. Ans.
- (3) $7\frac{13}{64} = 7 + 13 \cdot 0 + 64 = 7 \cdot 203125$. Ans. $\frac{17}{128} = 17 \cdot 0 \div 128 = 1328125$. Ans. $\frac{1}{6400} = 0100 \div 64 = 00015625$. Ans. $11\frac{53}{31250} = 11 + 5 \cdot 300 \div 3125 = 11 \cdot 001696$. Ans.
- (4) $\frac{1}{512} = 1.000 \div 512 = .001953125. \quad Ans.$ $\frac{1025}{1024} = 1025 + 1024 = 1.0009765625. \quad Ans.$ $\frac{13}{1600} = .130 \div 16 = .008125. \quad Ans.$ $\frac{7}{5120} = .700 \div 512 = .0013671875. \quad Ans.$
- (5) $\frac{31}{16}$ of $\frac{11}{125} = \frac{341}{2000} = \cdot 341 + 2 = \cdot 1705$. Ans. $\frac{15}{2}$ of $\frac{18}{62500} = \frac{27}{12500} = \frac{216}{100000} = \cdot 00216$. Ans. $\frac{21}{19}$ of $\frac{76}{75}$ of $\frac{2}{7} = \frac{4 \times 2}{25} = \frac{32}{100} = \cdot 32$. Ans.

Ex. 42. (p. 65.)

(1)
$$\frac{13}{9} = 13 + 9 = 1 \cdot 4$$
. Ans. $\frac{103}{180} = 5 \cdot 15 + 9 = \cdot 572$. Ans. $\frac{129}{55} = 25 \cdot 8 + 112 = 2 \cdot 345$. Ans. $\frac{17}{1375} = \frac{68}{5500} = \cdot 136 + 11 = \cdot 01236$. Ans.

(2)
$$\frac{41}{14} = 20.5 + 7 = 2.9285714$$
. Ans. $\frac{111}{22} = 55.5 + 11 = 5.045$. Ans. $\frac{22}{1665} = 4.4 + 333 = 0132$. $23\frac{52}{333} = 23.156$. Ans.

- (3) $\frac{89}{9999} = .0089$. Ans. $\frac{121}{21} = 5.761904$. Ans. $17\frac{6401}{49500} = 17 + 12.802 + 99 = 17.12931$. Ans. $\frac{4111}{33300} = 41.11 + 333 = .12345$. Ans.
- (4) $\frac{135}{3700} = 1.35 \div 37 = .03648. \quad Ans.$ $\frac{297}{2960} = 3.7125 + 37 = .100378. \quad Ans.$ $\frac{378}{925} = \frac{1512}{3700} = 15.12 + 37 = .40864. \quad Ans.$ $\frac{1139}{55555} = 227.8 + 11111 = .020502. \quad Ans.$

(5)
$$\frac{1}{17} = .05882353 - \frac{1}{17}$$
 $\therefore \text{ subtract} \quad 05882353 - \frac{1}{17}$
 $0588235294117647 \frac{1}{17}$
 $= \frac{.05882352 9411767}{.04347826087 - \frac{1}{23}}$
 $\therefore \text{ subtract} \quad 04347826087 - \frac{1}{23}$
 $\therefore \text{ subtract} \quad 04347826087 - \frac{1}{23}$
 $0434782608695652173913. \quad Ans.$

$$\frac{1}{29} = 03448275862069 - \frac{1}{29}$$

$$\therefore \text{ subtract} \qquad 03448275862069 - \frac{1}{29}$$

$$\frac{0344827586206896551724137931}{031} \text{ Ans.}$$

$$\frac{1}{31} = 032\frac{8}{31},$$

$$= 032258\frac{2}{31},$$

$$= 032258064\frac{16}{31}, \text{ by adding on } 2ce \text{ the } 1st \text{ value;}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{31} = 064516129\frac{1}{31},$$

$$= 064516129032258, \text{ by adding on the } 2nd \text{ value;}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{31} = 032258064516129. \text{ Ans.}$$

Ex. 43. (p. 66.)

(1)
$$3 = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 Ans. $05 = \frac{5}{99}$ Ans. $54 = \frac{54}{99} = \frac{6}{11}$ Ans. $729 = \frac{729}{999} = \frac{27}{37}$ Ans.

(2)
$$\cdot 024 = \cdot 24 \div 10 = \frac{24}{990} = \frac{4}{165}$$
, Ans.
 $\cdot 0432 = \cdot 432 \div 10 = \frac{432}{9990} = \frac{8}{185}$, Ans.
 $\cdot 00675 = \cdot 675 + 100 = \frac{675}{99900} = \frac{1}{148}$. Ans.
 $\cdot 2 \cdot 0432 = 2 + 4\frac{32}{99} \div 100 = 2 + \frac{432 - 4}{9900} = 2\frac{107}{2475}$. Ans.

(3)
$$3 \cdot 418 = 3 + 4\frac{18}{99} \div 10 = 3 + \frac{46}{110} = 3\frac{23}{55}$$
. Ans.
$$\cdot 0443 = 44 \cdot 3 + 1000 = 44\frac{1}{3} \div 1000 = \frac{133}{3000}$$
. Ans.
$$1 \cdot 145 - 1 + 1\frac{45}{99} + 10 = 1 + \frac{16}{110} = 1\frac{8}{55}$$
. Ans.
$$\cdot 00449 = 4\frac{49}{99} + 1000 = \frac{449 - 4}{99000} = \frac{89}{19800}$$
. Ans.

(4)
$$4 \cdot 0531 = 4 + \cdot 531 + 10 = 4 \frac{531}{9990} = 4 \frac{59}{1110}$$
. Ans.
 $7 \cdot 6531 = 7 + 6 \frac{531}{999} + 10 = 7 + \frac{725}{1110} = 7 \frac{145}{222}$. Ans.
 $2 \cdot 345 = 2 + 3 \frac{45}{99} \div 10 = 2 + \frac{38}{110} = 2 \frac{19}{55}$. Ans.
 $\cdot 09318 = 93 \frac{18}{99} \div 1000 = \frac{1025}{11000} = \frac{41}{440}$. Ans.

(5)
$$2 \cdot 0909 = 2 + 909 + 10 = 2 + \frac{909}{9990} = 2\frac{101}{1110}$$
. Ans.
 $54950 = 5\frac{4950}{9999} + 10 = 5\frac{50}{101} + 10 = \frac{555}{1010} = \frac{111}{202}$. Ans.
 $1 \cdot 0428571 = 1 + \frac{428571}{99990} + 10 = 1 + \frac{3}{7} + 10 = 1\frac{3}{70}$. Ans.

(6)
$$2 \cdot 6428571 = 2 + 6\frac{3}{7} \div 10 = 2 + \frac{45}{70} = 2\frac{9}{14}$$
. Ans.
 $5 \cdot 19318 = 5 + 193\frac{18}{99} + 1000 = 5\frac{2125}{11000} = 5\frac{17}{88}$. Ans.
 $11 \cdot 287 = 11 + 2\frac{29}{33} \div 10 = 11 + \frac{95}{330} = 11\frac{19}{66}$. Ans.

Ex. 44. (p. 68.)

*** In Colenso's Treatise the Answers to all the Examples in this Set are given with perfect accuracy, as derived from the conversion of the given decimals to vulgar fractions, that the student may be sure of any degree of accuracy to which he may wish to carry the calculations. In Addition and Subtraction we have calculated only the required approximation.

(5)
$$37 \cdot 23 \times \cdot 26 = \frac{372\frac{1}{3}}{10} \times \frac{2\frac{2}{3}}{10} = \frac{1117 \times 8}{900} = 9 \cdot 928$$
. Ans. $7 \cdot 72 \times \cdot 297 = 7\frac{8}{11} \times \frac{11}{92} = \frac{85}{97} = 2 \cdot 297$. Ans.

(6)
$$3.973 \times 8 = 3\frac{973}{999} \times 8 = 31\frac{791}{999} = 31.791$$
. Ans.
 $74.0367 \times 4.75 = 7.40367 \times 47\frac{5}{9}$,
 $= .82263 \times 428 = 352.08564$. Ans.

(7)
$$3 + 09 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{11} = 3\frac{2}{3} = 36$$
. Ans.
$$04 + 769230 = \frac{4}{99} + \frac{769230}{999999} = \frac{4 \times 10101}{769230} = 052$$
. Ans.

(8)
$$7 \div 142857 = 7 \times \frac{999999}{142857} = 7 \times 7 = 49$$
. Ans. $042 \div 036 = 42 + 36\frac{2}{3} = 126 + 110 = 1 \cdot 145$. Ans.

(1)

£.45

Ex. 45. (p. 69) £.68125

£2.325

(4)
$$3.45 \times £5\frac{1}{4}$$
 $3.25 \times 30 \text{ cwt.}$ 30 9.750 cwt. $9 \text{ cwt. } 3 \text{ qrs.}$ Ans.

(5) 23:42 da. = 23 da. 10 hrs. 4 min. 48 sec. Ans. 1:46875 ac. = 1 ac. 1 ro. 35 po. Ans.

(6)
$$2.74 \text{ of } \pounds^{\frac{5}{8}}$$
 $22.25 \text{ of } \pounds^{\frac{1}{8}}$ $\frac{5}{8)13.70}$ $\frac{2^{\frac{1}{8}}}{44.50}$ $\frac{21.7125}{2.78125}$ $\frac{\cancel{2}\cdot 78125}{\cancel{2}\cdot 78125}$ $\cancel{2}\cdot 78125$ $\cancel{2$

(7)
$$3 \cdot 225 \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ guin.}$$
 $22 \cdot 75 \text{ of } 110\frac{1}{2} \text{s.}$ $\frac{1}{10\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{1}{6} \cdot 450$ $2502 \cdot 50$ $1 \cdot 6125$ $11 \cdot 375$ $20)8 \cdot 0625 \text{ guin.}$ $2513 \cdot 875 \text{ s.}$ $\frac{403125}{28 \cdot 465625} = £8 \cdot 9s. \cdot 3\frac{3}{2}d.$ Ans.

(9) '176 of 1 fur. 36 po. 2 yds. 5 in. = 15125 in. \times '176 = 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. \times 176 = 121 in. \times 22; and as 1 pole is = 198 in. \therefore 121 \times 22 + 198 = 121+9 po. = 13 po. 2 yds. 1 ft. 4 in. Ans.

'22 of 3 qrs. 15 lbs. = 99 lbs. \times '22 = 22 - 22 = 21.78 lbs.
= 21 lbs. 12 oz. 7.68 drs. Ans.

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- (10) 1 2775 of 1 sq. yd. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. = $12\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. × 1 2775 = 100 sq. ft. × 1 0346875 = 3^{1} 46875 sq. ft. = 3 sq. ft. $67\frac{1}{2}$ in. Ans. 32·156 of 3 mi. 330 yds. = $3\frac{3}{16}$ mi. × 32·156 = 102·49725 mi. = 102 mi. 875 yds. 5·76 in. Ans.
- (11) 2·441 of £32 0s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. = $640\frac{3}{8}s$. × 2·441 = 5123s. × ·305125 = $1563 \cdot 155375s$. = £78 3s. 1·8645d. Ans. 33·25 of £3 12s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. = £3 12s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. × 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ = £120 5s. 9 $\frac{5}{8}d$. Ans.
- (12) 44.045d, $\times 11\frac{1}{4} = 495.50625d$. = 41s. 3.50625d. Ans. $\cdot 5s$, $+ \cdot 7 \times 5s$, $+ \cdot 125 \times 20s$, $= \cdot 5 + 3.5 + 2.5 = 6.5s$, = 6s. 6d. Ans.
- (13) $^{\circ}634375$ of 20s, $+ ^{\circ}025$ of 25s, $+ ^{\circ}325$ of 30s, $= 12 \cdot 6875 + ^{\circ}625 + 9 \cdot 75$ $= 23 \cdot 0625s$, = 23s, $0\frac{3}{2}d$. Ans.
- (14) $(.871875 + 1.146875) \times 80d. .0625 \times 252d. = 161.5 15.75 = 145.75d. = 12s. 13d.$ Ans.
- (15) $\cdot 375 \times 252d. + \cdot 1875 \times 60d. + \cdot 3 \times 90d. \cdot 875 \times 2d. = 94 \cdot 5 + 11 \cdot 25 + 27 1 \cdot 75 = 131d. = 10s. 11d. Ans.$
- (16) 3.83 of $4s. = \frac{1}{10}$ of $38\frac{1}{3}$ of $4s. = \frac{4s. \times 115}{30} = 15s. 4d$. Ans. 6.15 of $33\frac{3}{4}d. = \frac{1}{10}$ of $61\frac{5}{9}$ of $33\frac{3}{4}d. = 277d. \times \frac{3}{4} = 207\frac{3}{4}d. = 17s. 4\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans.
- (17) 23.45 of $3\frac{5}{8}$ mi. = $23\frac{5}{11}$ of $3\frac{5}{8}$ mi. = $\frac{3741}{44}$ mi. = 85 mi. 7 po. $1\frac{1}{2}$ yd.

 Ans.

 13.275 of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ac. = $\frac{1}{10}$ of $132\frac{25}{33}$ of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ac. = $\frac{4381}{60}$ ac.

 = 73 ac. 2 po. $20\frac{1}{8}$ yds. Ans.
- (18) $2 \cdot 207$ of $832\frac{1}{2}d$, $=\frac{1}{100}$ of $220\frac{7}{9}$ of $832\frac{1}{2}d$. =1987d. $\times 37 \div 40$ $=\pounds 7$ 13s. $1\frac{39}{40}d$. Ans. $2 \cdot 1\frac{1}{4}5$ of $68\frac{3}{4}d$. $=\frac{1}{10}$ of $21\frac{5}{11}$ of $68\frac{3}{4}d$. =59d. $\times \frac{5}{2}=12s$. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.

(20) $\frac{571428}{999999}$ qr. $=\frac{4}{7}$ of 28 lbs. =16 lbs. Ans. $\frac{285714}{999999}$ cwt. $=\frac{2}{7}$ of 112 lbs. =32 lbs. Ans.

Ex. 46. (p. 70.)

- (1) 9s. 6d. = 9.5s. = £.475. Ans. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. = 2.25d. = 1875s.; and 2.1875s. ÷ 100s. = 021875. Ans.
- (2) $5s. + 13s. \ 4d. = 6d. \div 16d. = 3 \div 8 = \cdot 375.$ Ans. $17s. \ 3d. + 10s. = 17\cdot 25s. \div 10s. = 1\cdot 725.$ Ans.
- (3) £1 2s. $6d = £1\frac{1}{8} = £1 \cdot 125$. Ans. $7\frac{1}{3}d = 7 \cdot 5d = 625s$.; and $2 \cdot 625s + 10s = 2625$. Ans.
- (4) $3s. 3\frac{3}{2}d. \div 26s. 6d. = 13s. 3d. + (53s. \times 2) = 53s. + (53s. \times 8) = \frac{1}{8} = \cdot 125.$ Ans. $64s. 2d. + 2s. 4d. = 385s. + 14s. = 55 + 2 = 27 \cdot 5.$ Ans.
- (5) $78\frac{3}{4}d + 252d = 315 \div (252 \times 4) = 5 + 16 = 3125$. Ans. $7\frac{7}{8}s + 40s = 7\cdot875 + 40 = 7875 \div 4 = 196875$. Ans.
- (6) $9\frac{1}{8}$ oz. ÷ 16 oz. = 9·125 ÷ 16 = ·5703125. Ans. 33 yds. ÷ $5\frac{1}{2}$ = 6 po. = $\frac{3}{20}$ fur. = ·15 fur. 3·15 fur. ÷ 8 fur. = ·39375. Ans.
- (7) $2\frac{1100}{1760}$ mi. $=2\frac{5}{8} 2.625$ mi. $\therefore 2.625$ mi. $\div 3$ mi. = .875. Ans. 21'' = .35'; 55.35' = .9225 hr.
- \therefore 12.9225 hrs. \div 24 hrs. = 1.076875 + 2 = .5384375. Ans.
- (8) 7 drs. $+16 = \cdot 4375$ oz. $18\frac{1}{4}$ da. +365 da. = $16)1 \cdot 4375$ oz. $73 \div (365 \times 4) =$ $28)3 \cdot 0898 \cdot 4375$ lbs. $1 + 20 = \cdot 05$. Ans. $4)3 \cdot 1103515625$ qrs. 777587890625 cwt. Ans.
- (9) 6¾d.=6·75d.=·5625s. ∴ 15·5625s.+80s.=·19453125. Ans. 3¼ qrs.=3·25 qrs.=·8125 cwt. ∴ 1·8125 cwt.+50 cwt.=·03625. Ans.

(10) 20)
$$3.75$$
 guin.
 1875
£ $3.9375 + £100$
= 089375. Ans.

4.5 lbs. + 96 lbs. = 375 + 8 = 046875. Ans.

- (11) 13s. $4d. + 5s. = 160d. + 60d. = 2 \cdot 6$. Ans. $44\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. $\div 31\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. $= 178 + 125 = 1424 \div 1000 = 1 \cdot 424$. Ans.
- (12) $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. $=\frac{7}{24}$ ft.; and $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. =5280 ft. $\div 4 = 1320$ ft.; $\frac{7}{24} \div 1320 = 7 \div (80 \times 4 \times 99) = 000022095$. Ans. 20)22 guin, $\frac{1\cdot 1}{23\cdot 1} \div \pounds 25 = 92\cdot 4 + 100 = 924$. Ans.
- (13) $2 \cdot 1 \text{ ro.} + 1\frac{1}{6} \text{ ro.} = 16 \cdot 8 + 9 = 1 \cdot 86$. Ans. $6\frac{3}{4}d. = 6 \cdot 75d. = \cdot 5625s.$; $\therefore 51 \cdot 5625s. + 60s. = \cdot 859375$. Ans.
- (14) 1172 sq. in. ÷ 12 sq. in. = 97·6. Ans. 6\frac{1}{2}d. = 6·5d. = ·541\tilde{6}s. ∴ 7·541666 &c. ÷ 20 = ·37708\tilde{3}. Ans.
- (15) $20\frac{1}{4}$ da. $+4\frac{1}{8}$ da. $=162+33=54\div11=4\cdot90$. Ans. $1590\cdot75d. +378d. =176\cdot75+42=25\cdot25\div6=4\cdot2083$. Ans.
- (16) 2·25"=·0375'; 3·0375'=·050625 hrs. ∴ 3·050625 hrs. +24 hrs. =·127109375. Ans. 6·25d. =·52083s.; and 12·52083s. =£·6260416. ∴ £24·6260416 ÷£4=6·156510416. Ans.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

Bx. 47. (p. 71.)

(1)
$$\frac{14\cdot4+1\cdot44}{14\cdot4-1\cdot44} = \frac{15\cdot84}{12\cdot96} = \frac{132}{108} = 1\frac{2}{9}$$
. Ans.

(2)
$$03 = \frac{1}{10}$$
 of $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{30}$ of hf. a cr. = 1d.
 $\therefore 1d. \times 5 = \frac{1}{2}d.$ Ans.

- (3) 24857 mi. +(3·1416 × 2)=248570000 ÷62832 =3956 mi. nearly. Ans.
- (4) $\frac{365 \cdot 25}{365 \cdot 242264}$ error = $\frac{007736}{400}$ of a day per annum; Ans. $\frac{400}{3\cdot 094400}$ days in 4 centuries.
- (5) $7 \cdot 00 + 256 = \cdot 02734375$. Ans. $256 \div 7 = 36 \cdot 571428$. Ans. $3 \cdot 75 = 3\frac{75}{100} = 3\frac{3}{4}$. Ans. $3 \cdot 75 = \frac{1}{10}$ of $37\frac{5}{9} = 3\frac{34}{45}$. Ans. $\cdot 235 \times \cdot 0021 = 235 \times 21 + 10000000 = \cdot 0004935$. Ans. $\cdot 235 \times 12 = 235 \times 12 + 10000 = \cdot 282$. Ans.
- (6) 7·5s. = £·375. Ans. £2·6625 = £2 13·25s. = £2 13s. 3d. Ans.
 1 oz. = ·0625 lbs.; hence £·03125 = ·625s. = 7½d. Ans.
- (7) £6+3125s. $+\frac{2}{9}$ of 21s. = 12s. +3\frac{3}{4}d. +4s. 8d. = 16s. 11\frac{3}{4}. Ans.
- (8) $3 \div 22 = \cdot 136$. Ans. $4\frac{3}{14} = 4 \cdot 2142857$. Ans. $\cdot 0123 = \frac{1}{100} \text{ of } 1\frac{23}{99} = \frac{122}{9900} = \frac{61}{4950}$. Ans. $18 \cdot 073 + \cdot 0341 = 180730 \div 341 = 530$. Ans. $18 \cdot 073 \div 5300 = \cdot 18073 \div 53 = \cdot 00341$. Ans.
- (9) £.453125 = 9s. 0.75d. 1.1484375s. = 1 1.78125 0 0.71875 10s. 3.25d. = 10s. 3½d. Ans.
- (10) £:375 × $\frac{20}{21}$ =:3571428 guin. Ans. 1:25 of 73:5s. ÷10:5s. =1:25 of 7 = 8:75. Ans.
- (11) $\cdot 30069\frac{4}{9}$ da. = $7 \cdot 21666\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. = 7 hrs. 13 min. Ans. $\cdot 917897\frac{8}{11} \times 2 = 1 \cdot 835795\frac{5}{11}$ ac. = $\frac{1}{11}$ of 20 19375 ac. = $\frac{1}{11}$ of 20 ac. 0 ro. 31 po. = 1 ac. 3 ro. 13 po. 22 yds. Ans.

(12)
$$3\frac{2}{5} = 3\frac{16}{40} = 3.4$$

$$4\frac{1}{8} = 4\frac{5}{40} = 4.125$$

$$1\frac{11}{40} = 1.275$$

$$8\frac{4}{5} = 8\frac{500}{625} = 8.8$$

$$3\frac{13}{625} = 3.0208$$

$$11\frac{513}{625} = 11.8208. Ans.$$

- (18) $(21s. + 5s. + 72.5s.) \times 1.875 = 98.5s. \times 1.875$ = £4 18s. $6d. \times 1\frac{7}{8} = £9$ 4s. $8\frac{1}{4}d.$ Ans.
- (14) £3·125 = 62·50s. $10\cdot5s. \times 5\frac{1}{2} = 57\cdot75s.$ $4\cdot75s. + 2\cdot5s. = 1\cdot9.$ Ans.
- (15) $5782\frac{1}{2}d. \times 19\frac{1}{4} = 11565 \times 77 + 8 = 111313\frac{1}{8}d.$ =£463 16s. $1\frac{1}{8}d.$ Ans. £168 5s. $4\frac{9}{25}d. + 1\frac{8}{25} = £4206$ 13s. 6d. + 33 = £127 9s. 6d. Ans.
- (16) '0015625 ton='03125 cwt.=3'5 lbs.=56 oz.; also '458\frac{1}{2}s.=5'5d.; hence 5'5d. x 56=25s. 8d. Ans.
- (17) Diff. of 1.6 of 3.4 of £1 $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ of £9.1125 = Diff. of £9 × 3.4 × .2 and £.6075 × 11 = £6.6825 - £6.12 = £.5625 = 11s. 3d. Ans.
- (18) 17 + 256 = 06640625. Ans. $1 \div 101 = 0099$. Ans. $0675 = \frac{675}{10000} = \frac{27}{400}$. Ans. $067\frac{5}{9} = \frac{1}{1000}$ of $67\frac{5}{9} = \frac{608}{9000} = \frac{76}{1125}$. Ans. $100s \times 73125 = 73125s = £3 13s$. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.
- (19) $.0625 \text{ cwt.} \times 112 = 7 \text{ lbs.}$; hence $16s. \times .0703 \frac{1}{8} \times 7 = 7 \frac{7}{8}s.$ = 7s. $10\frac{1}{8}d$. Ans.

(20)
$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{9}{10} = \frac{3}{2}$$
; and $7\left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32}\right) = \frac{35}{32}$; hence $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{35}{32} = 2\frac{19}{32}$
Again; $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{9}{10} = \cdot 6 + \cdot 9 = 1 \cdot 5$
 $\frac{7}{8} = \cdot 875$
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8} = \cdot 21875$
 $2\frac{19}{32} = 2 \cdot 59375$. Ans.

(21)
$$\begin{array}{c} 3.5s. \times 12 = 42.00d. \\ 23.375s. \times 12 \times 2.9 = 813.45d. \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 16\frac{2}{3}s. \times 12 = 100.00d. \\ \hline \frac{755.45d.}{62} = 62s. 11\frac{9}{50}d. \end{array}$$
 Ans.

(22)
$$17\frac{428571}{999999} = 17\frac{3}{7}$$
 sq. ft. = 17 sq. ft. $61\frac{5}{7}$ in.
$$\frac{0 \quad 100\frac{8}{9}}{16 \text{ sq. ft. } 104\frac{52}{63}} \text{ in.} \quad Ans.$$

1.76 c. yds.=47.52 c. ft.; and 47.52-26.66 =20.86 c. ft.=20 c. ft. 1486.08 in. Ans.

- (23) $\cdot 0235 \times 8 \cdot 08 = \cdot 18988$. Ans. $\cdot 0625 + 2 \cdot 5 = \cdot 625 \div 25 = \cdot 025$. Ans. $\cdot 843541\frac{2}{3}$ of £5 = £4 \cdot 217708\frac{1}{3} = £4 \quad 4s. $4\frac{1}{4}d$. Ans.
- (24) $85 \cdot 3125d. \times 72\frac{3}{4} = 682\frac{1}{2}d. \times 9\frac{3}{32} = \frac{1365 \times 291}{64}$ = $6206\frac{31}{64}d. = £25 \ 17s. \ 2\frac{31}{64}d. \quad Ans.$ 211s. $3d. \div 29\frac{1}{4} = 845s. + 117 = 65s. + 9 = 7s. \ 2\frac{3}{2}d. \quad Ans.$

(25)
$$4\frac{4}{9} guin. = \frac{1}{9} \text{ of } \pounds 42 . . = \pounds 4 \cdot 13s. 4d.$$

$$\pounds \cdot 41\frac{2}{3} = 8 \cdot 33\frac{1}{3}s. . . . = \underbrace{0 \quad 8 \quad 4}_{\pounds 0 \quad 9 \quad 4\frac{1}{2}} \pounds 5 \quad 1s. 8d.$$

$$3 \cdot 75 \text{ of } 30d. = 112\frac{1}{2}d . . = \pounds 0 \quad 9 \quad 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cdot 3\frac{4}{7} guin. = \frac{1}{10} \text{ of } \pounds \frac{21}{20} \times 3\frac{4}{7} = \underbrace{0 \quad 7 \quad 6}_{Ans.} \underbrace{\pounds 0 \quad 16s \quad 10\frac{1}{2}d.}_{\pounds 4 \quad 4s. \quad 9\frac{1}{2}d.}$$

- (26) $27\frac{1}{3}$ ft. $\times \frac{1}{10}$ of $201\frac{2}{3}$ ft. $+2\frac{4}{9}$ ft. $=82 \times 60.5 + 22$ = $41 \times 5.5 = 225\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $=75\frac{1}{6}$ yds. Ans.
- (27) '375 of £5:375 =£'671875 × 3 =£2:015625 =40s. 3\frac{3}{4}d. Ans. £100 × '06328125 =£6:328125 =£6 6s. 6\frac{3}{4}d. Ans. 9.75d. ='8125s.; hence 47:8125s.+10s.=4.78125. Ans.
- (28) $3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10}$ of $28\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{7}{40} = 8\frac{7}{40} = 8\cdot175$. Ans. $\frac{1}{10}$ of $117\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{100}$ of $1091\frac{2}{3} = \frac{49}{60} = \cdot816$. Ans. $3\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{2}{3} \times 4\frac{4}{5} = 27$. Ans. $3\frac{3}{8} \div 4\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4} = \cdot75$. Ans. $\frac{327}{40} \times \frac{49}{60} \times \frac{27}{1} \times \frac{3}{4} = 4326\cdot21 + 32 = 135\cdot1940625$. Ans.
- (29) $4\frac{3}{8}d. \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{5} = 147d. \div 8 = 18\frac{3}{8}d. = 1s. 6\frac{3}{8}d.$ $4\frac{1}{2}d. \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{10} \text{ of } 9\frac{6}{11} \times \frac{1}{10} \text{ of } 18\frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad 3\frac{3}{8}$ $1s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. \quad Ans.$
- (30) \pounds :93 × 22:791 $\frac{2}{3}$ = £68:375 × :31 = £21:19625 = £21 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ d. Ans.
- (31) $\frac{7}{64}$ = ·109375. Ans. $\frac{7}{65}$ = 1·4 ÷ 13 = ·1076928. Ans. ·65 = $\frac{65}{100}$ = $\frac{13}{20}$. Ans. ·06 $\frac{51}{99}$ = $\frac{1}{100}$ of 6 $\frac{17}{33}$ = $\frac{43}{660}$. Ans. 3·75d. = ·3125s.; 3·3125s. = £·165625; hence £2·165625 ÷ £4 = ·54140625. Ans.
- (32) $\frac{2}{7} \text{ of } £30 = £8 \text{ 11s. } 5\frac{1}{7}d,$ $6\frac{6}{7} \text{ of } £1 = 6 \text{ 17} \quad 1\frac{5}{7}$ $\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{5}{7} \text{ of } £\frac{3}{5} = £\frac{2}{7} = 0 \quad 5 \quad 8\frac{4}{7}$ $1\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } \frac{3}{7} \text{ of } 1s. = \frac{4}{7}s. = 0 \quad 0 \quad 6\frac{6}{7}$ £15 14s. $10\frac{2}{7}d$. Ans.

(33)
$$2\frac{5}{8} = 2 \cdot 625$$
. Ans. $\frac{4}{111} = \frac{36}{999} = 036$. Ans. $2 \cdot 05 = 2\frac{5}{100} = 2\frac{1}{20}$. Ans. $\frac{1}{100}$ of $20\frac{5}{9} = \frac{37}{180}$. Ans. $2 \cdot 25d = \cdot 1875s$.; $17 \cdot 1875s = \pounds \cdot 859375$; hence £19 \cdot 859375 + £5 = 3 \cdot 971875. Ans.

- (84) 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. $\times 5\frac{1}{8} = 7$ cwt. 3 qrs. $8\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. Ans. £3834 0s. $5\frac{1}{4}d + 441\frac{3}{4} = £15336$ 1s. 9d. +1767 =£8 13s. 7d. Ans.
- (35) $1.68\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. $=\frac{1}{100}$ of $168\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.; hence $\pounds 4\frac{1}{101} \times 12 \times \frac{1}{100}$ of $168\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. $=\frac{405 \times 12 \times 505}{101 \times 100 \times 3} = \pounds 81$. Ans.
- (36) $\pounds \frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{3}$ of $63d. + 5s. \times 3\frac{3}{4} = 12s. + 3.5s. + 18.75s.$ hence $34.25s. \div 16s. = 2.140625$. Ans.
- (37) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{16}{25} + \frac{43}{50} + 3\frac{1}{2} = 25 + 64 + 86 + 85 = 525$; hence $5 \cdot 25 + 175 = 03$. Ans.
- (38) $\cdot 285 \times 4 \cdot 02 = 1 \cdot 1457$. Ans. $2 \cdot 961 \div 007 = 2961 \div 7 = 423$. Ans. $80d \times 2 \cdot 778 \frac{1}{8} = 222 \cdot 25d = 18s$. $6\frac{1}{4}d$. Ans.
- (39) $\frac{2\frac{8}{3}}{\frac{1}{10} \text{ of } 31\frac{9}{3}} \times \frac{4\frac{4}{9}}{\frac{1}{16}} \times \frac{7}{8\frac{9}{8}} \times \frac{5\frac{5}{8}}{4}$ $= \frac{19 \times 30}{95 \times 8} \times \frac{40 \times 16}{9} \times \frac{63}{80} \times \frac{45}{32} = \frac{3}{4} \times 56 \times \frac{45}{32}$ $= \frac{42 \times 45}{32} = \frac{945}{16} = 59.0625. \quad \text{Ans.}$
- (40) £2 16s. $10\frac{3}{2}d$. × $144\cdot33 = £8 10s$. $8\frac{1}{4}d$. × $48\cdot11$; now $8\cdot25d$. = $\cdot6875s$.; hence $170\cdot6875s$. × $48\cdot11 = 8211\cdot775625s$. = £410 11s. $9\cdot3075d$. Ans. £9753 14s. $8\frac{1}{4}d$. + $234\frac{1}{2} = £39014$ 18s. 9d. + 938 = £41 11s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$.
- (41) £10 × 3·275 = £32·75 = £32 15s. Ans. $3\cdot275 \times 12\cdot8 = 41\cdot92$. Ans. $\cdot0625 + \cdot00005 = 6250 + 5 = 1250$. Ans.

(42)
$$\frac{11}{512}$$
= ·021484375. Ans. $\frac{2}{33}$ = ·06. Ans. $\frac{2}{33}$ = ·06. Ans. $\frac{2 \cdot 0325}{10000} = 2\frac{13}{400}$. Ans. $\frac{3405}{10000} = \frac{1}{10}$ of $3\frac{15}{37} = \frac{63}{185}$. Ans.

3 oz. = 1875 lb.; hence 2·1875 lbs. + 2240 lbs. = 03125 + 32 = 0009765625. Ans.

- (43) $1.75s. \div 20s. = £.0875$. Ans. $2\frac{2}{3}$ of £.87708 $\frac{1}{3} \times 2 = 1.7541\frac{2}{3} \times 8 + 3 = 4.67$. Ans.
- (44) 6.75d. = .5625s.; hence $72.5625s. \times \frac{166}{43}$ = $280.125s. = £14 0s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$ Ans. Again, 3.75d. = .3125s.hence 280.125s. + 700.3125s. = .4. Ans.
- (45) $2\frac{4}{5}$ of $2\frac{3}{11} + \frac{1}{10}$ of $11\frac{4}{11} = 28 \times 25 \div 125 = \frac{28}{5}$; $\left(4\frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{10} \text{ of } 28\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(1\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{17}{27}\right) = \frac{29}{18} + \frac{116}{27} = \frac{8}{8}$; $6\frac{4}{5} \times 3 + 2\frac{1}{4} = \frac{136}{15}$; hence $\frac{28}{5} + \frac{8}{8}$ of $\frac{136}{15} = \frac{28 + 17}{5} = 9$. Ans.
- (46) $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\pounds \frac{21}{20} \times 2.625 = \pounds 2.205 = \pounds 2$ 4s. $1\frac{1}{5}d$. Ans. $26\frac{1}{2}$ sq. po. = 26 po. 15·125 yds. 70·6 sq. yds. + 30·25 . . = 2 10·1 24 po. 5 025 sq. yds. Ans.

$$(48) + 2 = + 2; + 1 = + 2$$

$$-2^{8} = -\frac{100}{008}; + 3 = -00266667$$

$$\times 04$$

$$+ 2^{8} = +\frac{100032}{0000128}; + 5 = +000064$$

$$\times 04$$

$$-2^{7} = -\frac{10000128}{0000128}; + 7 = -\frac{00000183}{1973955}$$
Nett sum, $\frac{16}{3\cdot158328}$

$$\frac{4}{289} = \frac{016736}{3\cdot141592}.$$
 As

(49) £1·15 = 23·0000s.
2·0625 guin. = 43·3125s.
·0078
$$\frac{1}{8}$$
 of 32s. = $\frac{0.2500s}{66·5625s}$ = £3 6s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans.
66·5625s. + 10s. = 6·55625. Ans.

2.718281830.

Ans.

(50) 1)1·0
2)1·0
3) ·5
4) ·166666667
5) ·041666667
6) ·00833333
7) ·001388889
8) ·000198413
9) ·000024802
10) ·000002756
11) ·000000276
12) ·000000025
·000000002

CHAPTER V.

PRACTICE.

£567 118.6d.

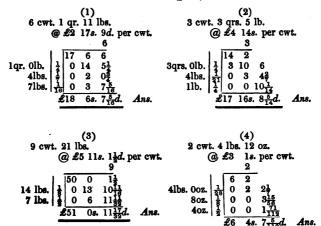
Ex. 50. (p. 76.)

*** In this set of Examples we have chosen 1s. as the relative integer, because the lower denominations in the price are more readily resolved into aliquot parts than when £1 is the integer; but we have subjoined the parts into which the entire price may be resolved with reference to the £1 integer.

$$\begin{array}{c} (1) \\ 27 @ 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. \\ 2 \\ \frac{1}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c} 54s. \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 20 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ 3 \\ \frac{1}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 2d. \\ \frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 20\frac{1}{2} \\ 20\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 20\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 20\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 20\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 20\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 20\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{2}d. \\ \frac{1}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 20\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{2}d. \\ \frac{1}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{2}d. \\ \frac{1}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{2}d. \\ \frac{1}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{2}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 3\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 3\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 3\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 3\frac{6}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 3\frac{6}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 3\frac{6}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{c} 3s. 3\frac{6}{4}d. \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (9) \\ 511 @ (8s.-1\frac{1}{4}d.) \\ 8 \\ \hline 4088s. \\ 1d. | \frac{1}{4^2} | 7 \\ \frac{1}{4}d. | \frac{1}{4}| 10 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline 20) \underline{4034s.} & 9\frac{1}{4}d. \\ \underline{4201} | 14s. & 9\frac{1}{4}d. \\ \underline{4368} | 14s. & 9\frac{1}{4}d. \\ \underline{4368} | 12s. & 0d. | \frac{1}{16} | 373 & 16 \\ \hline 1 & 5 & 13 & 10 \\ \hline 1 & 5 & 11\frac{1}{3} \\ \hline 20) \underline{4034s.} & 9\frac{1}{4}d. \\ \underline{4201} | 14s. & 9\frac{1}{4}d. \\ \underline{4366} | 13s. & 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \underline{43666} | 13s. & 2\frac{3}{4}d. \\ \underline{43666}$$

Ex. 52. (p.78.)



(12)	/ 4\
(5)	(6)
89 lbs. 9 oz.	65 lbs. 13 oz.
@ £2 14s. 6d. per lb.	@ £0 15s. 9d. per lb.
89	65
242 10 6	51 8 9
8 02. 1 7 3	13 oz. $\frac{1}{80}$ 0 12 $9\frac{9}{18}$
1 oz. $\left \frac{1}{8} \right $ 0 3 $\frac{47}{8}$	
· • <u> </u>	£51 16s. $6\frac{9}{16}d$. Ans.
£244 1s. $1\frac{7}{8}d$. Ans.	
(7)	(8)
56 lbs. 7 oz. 9 drs.	226 lbs. 2 oz. 12 drs.
60 100 ed man lb	220 108. 2 02. 12 018.
@ £0 18s. 6d. per lb.	@ £1 3s. 9d. per lb.
8	226
loz. Odrs. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1\frac{7}{3} \\ 7 & 9 & 1\frac{7}{3} \end{vmatrix}$	268 7 6d.
$10z. 0drs. \frac{1}{16} 0 1 1\frac{7}{8}$	2oz. 0drs. 1 0 2 115
7 9 17	
7 78	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
·	
$ 52 4 1\frac{1}{8} $	£268 11s. $6\frac{63}{64}d$. Ans.
8 drs. $ \frac{1}{2} $ 0 0 $6\frac{15}{16}$	
8 drs. $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$	
£52 4s. $8\frac{119}{100}d$. Ans.	
202 48. 0128G. 2188.	
(9)	(10)
4 cwt 4 drs. @ £7.	7 oz. – 1 dwt. 4 grs.
£7 per cwt.	@ £0 7s. 9d. per oz.
1 lb (1 10 1 0	7
1 lb. $\frac{1}{112}$ 0 1 3	
1 oz. $\frac{1}{16}$ 0 0 $0\frac{15}{16}$	£2 14 3
4 drs. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 0 $0\frac{15}{64}$	1 dwt. $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{20} & 0 & 0 & 4\frac{13}{20} \\ 4 \text{ grs.} & \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & 0\frac{31}{40} \end{bmatrix}$
$\pounds 7 \times 4 = \pounds 28$ 0s. 0d.	4 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0 $0\frac{31}{40}$
	£0 0s. $5\frac{17}{40}d$.
£27 19s $11\frac{49}{64}d$. Ans.	
	£2 13s. $9\frac{23}{40}d$. Ans.
(11)	(12)
(11)	11 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.
41 oz. 14 dwt. 12 grs. @ £0 17s. 6d. per oz.	11 yus. 116. 116.
	@ £1 17s. 4d. per yd.
41	11
35 17 6	20 10 8
10 dwt. $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & 0 & 8 & 9 \\ 4 & \text{dwt.} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$	1 ft. $\frac{1}{3}$ 0 12 $5\frac{1}{3}$
4 dwt. $\frac{1}{5}$ 0 3 6	1 in. $\left \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{12} \right = 0$ 1 $0\frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{9}$
12 grs. $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$	
	£21 4s. $1\frac{7}{8}d$. Ans.
£36 10s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$. Ans.	
(13)	(14)
40 ft. 7 in.	37 ac. 1 ro. 28 po.
40 II. 7 III.	37 ac. 1 10. 26 po.
@ £0 9s. 4d. per ft.	@ £2 2s. per ac.
40	37
6 in. $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 18 13 4 1 in. $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$ 0 4 8	77 14
$1 \text{ in.} \left \frac{1}{2} \right 0 4 8$	1 ro. $ \frac{1}{2} $ 0 10 6
0 0 91	1 ro. $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ 0 10 6
<u> </u>	8 po. 1 0 2 11
£18 18s. $9\frac{1}{3}d$. Ans.	F B
	£78 11s. $10\frac{1}{5}d$. Ans.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

Ex. 53. (p. 79.)

$ \begin{array}{c c} & (3) \\ 244181 @ 2s. 3d. \\ \hline 2s. & 10 \\ \hline 3d. & 8 \\ \hline & 3052 & 5 & 3 \\ \hline &£27470 & 7s. 3d. \\ \hline &Ans. \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} (4) \\ 7357 @ 12s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. \\ 10s. 0d. \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 3678 & 10 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 919 & 12 & 6 \\ 3\frac{3}{4}d. \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 114 & 19 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 114 & 19 & 6\frac{3}{4}d. \end{array} Ans. $
(5) $365 @ £28 4s. 4d.$ 28 $4s. \frac{1}{5} $	(6) 9 mo. -1 wk. ② £5 10s. 6d. per mo. 9 1 wk. $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{7}{7\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ $
8 oz. 9 dwt. 20 grs. @ £4 3s. 9d. per oz. 8 4 dwt. $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 16 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 16 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 3 & 5\frac{1}{6} \\ \hline £35 & 11s. & 2\frac{1}{3}d. Ans. \end{vmatrix}$	(8) $13s. \ 4\frac{1}{2}d. \ \text{per} \ \mathcal{L}$ on £1710 14s. 6d. $10s. \ 0d. \ \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{855}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{5}$ $3s. \ 4d. \ \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{855}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{1}{2}d. \ \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{855}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}d. \ \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{11}{3} \cdot \frac{360}{3}$ £1144 0s. $11\frac{29}{30}d$. Ans.
(9) 53 @ (6 ac -14 po.) 6 318 ac. 10 po. 16 3 1 10 4 po. 40 1 1 12 4 ac. 2ro. 22po. 313ac. 1ro. 18po. Ans.	$ \begin{array}{c} (10) \\ 5755 \\ \hline 1s. \ 8d. \ \frac{1}{12} \cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel$
(11) $ \begin{array}{c} 2468 \textcircled{0} 15s. 6d. \\ 10s. \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ 5s. \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ 6d. \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ \underbrace{£1912 14s}. Ans. \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{c} (13) \\ 365 \ @. 12s. \ 3d. \\ 10s. \mid \frac{1}{2} \\ 182 \ 10 \\ 36 \ 10 \\ 3d. \mid \frac{1}{8} \\ 2223 \ 11s. \ 3d. \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 4 \ 11 \ 3 \\ 2223 \ 11s. \ 3d. \end{array} $ Ans.	$ \begin{array}{c} (14) \\ 4)2300 \\ \hline 575 $

```
(16)
                     (15)
                39 wks. @ 13s. 6d.
                                                                  160 @ 17s. 1d.
                                                                    •8
 6s. 8d. | 13
                                                     16s. | ·8 £128 0s.
  6s. 8d.
               13
      2d.
                0
                      6
                          6
                                                      18.
                                                                    .8 0
                                                      1d. | \frac{1}{12}
                                                                   0 13
              £26
                      6s. 6d.
                                 Ans.
                                                               £136 13s. 4d.
                                                                                   Ans.
                                                      Also, £100+160=£0 12s 6d.
                                                 £2 1s. 3d. + 12s. 6d. = £2 13s. 9d.
                                                                                      Ans.
(17) 1s. 8d. \times 6 = 10s. a wk.; and 377 @ 10s. =£188 10s. Ans.
                     (18)
                                                                    (19)
      2s. 9\d. per £
                                                               3046
           on £1384 16s.
                                                               5200
 2s. 6d. |\frac{1}{6}
                                                               8246 @ £3 2s. 6d.
                  173
                    17
                          6
      3d.
      \frac{3d}{\frac{1}{2}d}. \frac{10}{\frac{1}{6}}
                                8
                     2 17
                                                               24738
                                                 2s. 6d. | }
                 £193
                          5s. 10\d.
                                                               1030 15
               £1191 10s.
                                 1\frac{1}{8}d. Ans.
                                                             £25768 15s.
                                                                                Ans.
(20)
         Circuit of walls = (18\frac{5}{6} + 16\frac{1}{9}) ft. \times 2 = 70\frac{2}{3} lineal feet.
             70\frac{9}{8} sq. ft. \times 10\frac{1}{2} = 724\frac{1}{8} sq. ft. @ 2\frac{1}{8}d. per ft.
                 724\frac{1}{3} ft. @ 1s. =£36 4s. 4d.
                               egin{array}{c|c} 2d. & rac{1}{6} \ rac{1}{6}d. & rac{1}{12} \end{array}
                                         0 10
                                                   018
                                        \overline{\pounds}6 \ 10s. \ 9\frac{7}{18}d.
                                                             Ans.
                                             (21)
                                                      51 ac. 2 ro. 12 po.
      134 ac. 3 ro. 16 po.
            @ £2 12s. 6d. per ac.
                                                            @ £3 10s. per ac.
                         134
                                                                     51
               351 15
                                                               178 10
                  1 6
                           3
                                                                  1 15
   2 ro.
                                                  2 ro.
   l ro.
                     13
                            11
                                                  8 po.
                                                                  0
                                                                      3
                                                                  0
                                                                       1
                                                                           9
                  0
                       5
                           3
                                                  4 po.
 16 po.
                                                             £180 10s. 3d.
                            71
              £353
                     19
                180 10
                            3
                      9s. 41d. Ans
              £173
                                                                    (23)
                     (22)
                                                      18 sq. ft. \times 1½ \times 8 \times 4
      18s. 7⅓d. per £
                                                    =\frac{1}{5} of 200 sq. ft. @ 11s. 7\frac{1}{6}d.
         on £3758 17s. 6d.
                                                            =200 \text{ sq. ft. } @ 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.
            1 1879
10s. 0d. |
                        8
                             9
                                                 3s. 4d. |\frac{1}{6}|
                                                                           8
                                                                33
                                                                      6
 3s. 4d.
                 626
                        9
                             7
                                                      6d.
                                                                  5
                                                                      0
                                                                           0
                  46 19
      3d.
                                                      6a. \frac{1}{2}d. \frac{1}{12}
                             7\frac{7}{16}
                                                                           4
      ld.
                    7 16
                                                                  0
                                                                      8
             £2560 14s. 8 16d.
                                                               £38 158.0d.
                                                                                  Ans.
                                       Ans.
```

$$\begin{array}{c} (24) \\ 7\frac{5}{13} \times 1\frac{11}{12} \times 2\frac{1}{5} \\ = 33\frac{73}{433} \text{ c. ft.} & @ 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. \\ \hline 33 \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} 33 \\ \frac{731}{455} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2\frac{7}{15} \\ 0 & 0 & 2\frac{7}{15} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 2s. 10\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}s. \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Ans. \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} 76\frac{1}{2} \\ 455 \\ 1047 & 17 & 0 \\ \hline \\ 3 & 8 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 76\frac{1}{2} \\ 1047 & 17 & 0 \\ \hline \\ 3 & 8 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 76\frac{1}{2} \\ 1047 & 17 & 0 \\ \hline \\ 3 & 8 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 76\frac{1}{2} \\ 1047 & 17 & 0 \\ \hline \\ 3 & 8 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3d. \\ 1051 & 5 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 655 & 4 \\ \hline \\ 737 & 6 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3d. \\ 1051 & 5 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 655 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3d. \\ 1051 & 5 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 665 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3d. \\ 1051 & 5 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 665 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3d. \\ 1051 & 5 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 665 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3d. \\ 1051 & 5 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 665 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3d. \\ 1051 & 5 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 665 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 1051 & 5 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 737 & 6 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2430 & 8s. & 1\frac{5}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 111s. & 6d. \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 & 9 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 & 7 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 & 9 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 & 7 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 111s. & 6d. \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 111s. & 6d. \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 111s. & 6d. \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 & 9 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 & 9 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 & 7 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 & 19 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 & 19 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 & 19 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 & 19s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

CHAPTER VI.

PROPORTION.

Ex. 54. (p.83.)

(1)
$$\begin{array}{c} ?:2::3:4; \therefore 4:3::2:1\frac{1}{2} \\ 2:?::3:4; \therefore 3:4::2:2\frac{2}{3} \\ 2:3::?:4; \therefore 3:2::4:2\frac{2}{3} \\ 2:3::4:?; \text{ or } 2:3::4:6 \end{array} \right\} Ans.$$

(2)
$$\begin{array}{c} ?:3::4:5; \therefore 5:4::3:2\frac{2}{5} \\ 3:?::4:5; \therefore 4:5::3:3\frac{3}{5} \\ 3:4::?:5; \therefore 4:3::5:3\frac{3}{4} \\ 3:4::5:?; \text{ or } 3:4::5:6\frac{3}{3} \end{array}$$
Ans.

- (3) Answers: $3\frac{1}{8}$, $4\frac{4}{5}$, $4\frac{4}{5}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$.
- (4) Answers: $\frac{12}{7}$, $\frac{55}{6}$, $\frac{55}{6}$, $\frac{82}{5}$.
- (5) Answers: $1\frac{3}{7}$, $2\frac{4}{5}$, $2\frac{4}{5}$, $17\frac{1}{2}$.
- (6) Answers: $2\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{2}{8}$, $6\frac{2}{8}$, 10.
- (7) Answers: $1\frac{5}{9}$, $2\frac{4}{7}$, $2\frac{4}{7}$, $31\frac{1}{2}$.

(8)

-

Ex. 55. (p.85.)

Answers: 5, 5, 5, 94.

(1)
$$12:8:: £15: £15 \times \frac{£15 \times 8}{12} = £10$$
. Ans.

(2)
$$16:72::12$$
 bu. $:\frac{12 \text{ bu.} \times 72}{16} = 54$ bu. Ans.

(3)
$$495: 90: £396: £396 \times 90 = £72.$$
 Ans.

(4)
$$273:63::182 \text{ ac.} : \frac{182 \text{ ac.} \times 63}{273} = 42 \text{ ac.}$$
 Ans.

(5)
$$180:100::63 \text{ loads}: \frac{63 \text{ loads} \times 100}{180} = 35 \text{ loads}.$$
 Ans.

(6)
$$80:25:: £176: £\frac{176 \times 25}{80} = £55.$$
 Ans.

- (7) 63: 18::385 yds.: $\frac{385 \text{ yds.} \times 18}{63} = 55 \times 2 = 110 \text{ yds.}$ Ans.
- (8) $85:205::51 \text{ yds.}: \frac{51 \text{ yds.} \times 205}{85} = 3 \times 41 = 123 \text{ yds.}$ Ans.
- (9) 36 ac. 3 ro. ; 21 ac. 3 ro. 20 po.; £42; or, 147 ro. ; $87\frac{1}{2}$ ro. ; £42 : $\frac{£21 \times 175}{147} = \frac{175}{7} = £25$. Ans.
- (10) 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.: 4 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.:: £51; or, $42\frac{1}{3}$ qrs.: $17\frac{1}{3}$ qrs. :: £51 : $£51 \times 35 = 3 \times 7 = £21$. Ans.
- (11) £21 0s. 9d. : £64 7s.::51 cwt.; or, $420\frac{3}{4}$ s. : 1287s.:: 51 cwt. : $\frac{51 \times 1287 \times 4}{1683} = 39 \times 4 = 156$ cwt.
- (12) 172 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.: 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs.::£87 6s. 3d.; or, 19338 lbs.: 879 lbs.:: $1746\frac{1}{2}s$.: $\frac{6985s \times 879}{19338 \times 4} = 635s$. $\div 8$ =£3 19s. $4\frac{1}{3}d$. Ans.

Ex. 56. (p. 89.)

- (1) 18 ac.: 42 ac.::£24 18s. 6d.; or, 3:7::£24s. 18s. 6d.:£8 6s. 2d. ×7=£58 3s. 2d. Ans.
- (2) 365 da.: 87 da.::£25: $\frac{£5 \times 87}{73}$ =£5 19s. $2\frac{10}{73}d$. Ans.
- (3) £1 1s. 8d.: £2 18s. 8d.::65 mi.; or $21\frac{2}{3}s$.:: 65 mi.: $\frac{65 \times 176}{65}$ = 176 mi. Ans.
- (4) 54:24::2 hrs. 46 min. 30 sec.;
 or, 9:4::2 hrs. 46 min.: 11 hrs. 6 min. +9 = 1 hr. 14 min. Ans.
- (5) £4 13s. 4d.: £70 10s. 6d.::5 ac.; or $93\frac{1}{3}s$.: $1410\frac{1}{2}s$.:: 5 ac.: $\frac{5 \times 2821 \times 3}{280 \times 2}$ = 1209 + 16 = 75 ac. 2 ro. 10 po. Ans.
- (6) 445: 20::£14 14s. 9¾d.; or, 89: 4::£14 14s. 9¾d.; 1179s. 3d. +89=13s. 3d. Ans.
- (7) £25: £10 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.::£ $2\frac{1}{2}$; or, £50: £10 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.::£5: £10s. 9s. $4\frac{1}{4}d$. +10=20s. $11\frac{1}{4}d$. And

- (8) £791 13s. 4d. : £95 10s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. :: £39 11s. 8d.; or, $15833\frac{1}{3}s$. : £95 10s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. :: $791\frac{2}{3}s$. : $\frac{£95 10s. 9\frac{1}{2}d \times 2375}{47500}$ =£95 10s. $9\frac{1}{3}d$. ÷ 20=£4 15s. $6\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{6}d$. Ans.
- (9) £2000 : £1 ::£110 7s. 6d. : $\frac{2207s. 6d.}{2000}$ = 1s. $1\frac{49}{200}d$. Ans.
- (10) 25 guin.: £65 10s. 6d.::£4 11s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$.; or, 525s.:£65 10s. 6d.:: $91\frac{7}{8}s$.:£65 10s. 6d.×735 4200 =£65 10s. 6d.×7+40=£11 9s. $4\frac{1}{90}d$. Ans.

Ex. 57. (p. 91.)

- (1) 8:12::100 m.: 100 m. $\times 3 \div 2 = 150$ m. Ans.
- (2) 12:18::4 mo.:18 mo.+3=6 mo. Ans.
- (3) $200:300::8 \text{ mo.}:4 \text{ mo.} \times 3=12 \text{ mo.}$ Ans.
- (4) $168:266::108 \text{ m.}:9 \text{ m.} \times 19 = 171 \text{ m.}$ Ans.
- (5) 9:12::3 wks.: 12 wks. \div 3=4 wks. Ans.
- (6) $70:47\frac{1}{4}::12d.:3d.\times189\div70=3d.\times\frac{27}{10}=8\frac{1}{10}d.$ Ans.
- (7) 27:35::480 ac.: $\frac{160 \times 35}{9} = 622\frac{9}{9}$ ac. Ans.
- (8) 5:3::14 oz.: $8\frac{2}{5}$ oz. Ans.

Ex. 58. (p. 92.)

- (1) 71: 15::36s. $11\frac{3}{4}d$.—6656 $\frac{1}{4}d$. +71 =7s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans.
- (2) $311:20::\pounds585$ 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.:234027\frac{1}{2}s.+311=752\frac{1}{2}s.$ =£37 12s. 6d. Ans.
- (3) £4726 $\frac{1}{2}$: £1::£1181 $\frac{5}{8}$ or 37812 : 20s.::9453 : 20s.+4=5s. Ans.
- (4) $3\frac{3}{4}$: $4\frac{5}{8}$::£27 10s.:£ $\frac{£55}{2}$ × $\frac{37}{8}$ × $\frac{4}{15}$ =£407 =£33 18s. 4d. Ans.

- (5) 39 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs.: 13 cwt.::£59 6s. 6d.
 or 3 cwt. 3 lbs.: 1 cwt.::£59 6s. 6d.
 or 339 lbs.: 112 lbs.:: 1186½s.: 2373s. × 56
 =7s. × 56 = £19 12s. Ans.
- (6) £27 14s. 8d.: £374 8s.:: $6\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. or $554\frac{2}{3}$ s.: 3744s.::13 cwt.: $\frac{13 \times 3744 \times 3}{1664}$ = $117 \times 3 + 4 = 87\frac{3}{2}$ cwt. Ans.
- (7) £335 $\frac{3}{8}$; £1::£58 13s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$. or 2683: 1::9390s. 6d.: 3s. 6d. Ans.
- (8) £31 16s. 4d. : £117 11s. 8d.::46 gals. or $636\frac{1}{3}s$. : $2351\frac{2}{3}s$. :: 46 gals. $\frac{46 \times 7055}{1909}$ = 14110 + 83 = 170 gals. Ans.
- (9) £8 18s. 9d.: £5 12s. 6d.::17 cwt. $3\frac{1}{3}$ qrs. or $178\frac{3}{4}s$: $112\frac{1}{2}s$::: $17\frac{7}{3}$ cwt. or $1430 \times 2 : 225$::143 cwt. : $225 \div 20 = 11\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. Ans.
- (10) 6s. 9d.: 6s.::3 lbs. or 27: 24::3 lbs.: 24 lbs. +9=2 lbs. 10² oz. Ans.
- (11) 11: 12000000:: $\frac{25}{113}$ of £8\frac{3}{5} or 11: 300000:: £43 × $\frac{25}{14}$: £43 × 7500000 =£2094155 16s. 10\frac{49}{7}d. Ans.
- (12) Rem. 1 ton 8 cwt. 27 lbs. 4 oz. = $3163\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. 55 lbs. : $3163\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ::£ $1\frac{1}{8}$ or 220×8 : 12653 ::£11 : £12653 + 160 = £79 ls. $7\frac{1}{6}d$. Ans.
- (13) Each £100 of gross income is reduced to £88 15s. nett; 100: 8050:: £88³/₄ or 2 × 4: 161:: £355: £7144 7s. 6d. Ans.
- (14) $4\frac{1}{4}$: 20::£5 14s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. or 17: 20::£22 17s. 6d.:£26 18s. $2\frac{1}{7}d$. Ans.
- (15) $1\frac{2}{3}$: $24\frac{1}{2}$:: 2s. 6d. or 5×2 : 49×3 :: $\mathcal{L}_{\frac{1}{8}}$: $\frac{\mathcal{L}_{49} \times 3}{9 \times 10}$ -£1 16s. 9d. Ans.

- (16) $1\frac{3}{8}$ cwt. : $17\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. :: £7 7s. or 11×112 lbs. : 142 lbs. :: 147s. : $\frac{21s \times 71}{11 \times 8} = 16s$. $11\frac{7}{22}d$. Ans.
- (17) 100: 2456::22 yds.: 540·32 yds. Ans.
- (18) 1250: 525::£27 10s. 6d. or 50: 21::£27 10s. 6d. :£11 11s. 2\frac{13}{26}d. Ans.
- (19) 14 lbs. $3\frac{2}{5}$ oz. : 1 oz. :: £514 $\frac{1}{5}$ or 71 lbs. 5 oz. : 1 oz. :: £2571 : £2571 +857 = £3. Ans.
- (20) $4\frac{3}{5}$: $14\frac{3}{8}$:: 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. or 23×8 : 115×5 :: 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.: 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. $\times 3\frac{1}{8} = 10s$. $6\frac{9}{16}d$. Ans.
- (21) $2\frac{1}{4}$: $13\frac{5}{8}$: $3\frac{3}{4}$ s. or 9×8 : 109: 15s. : 545s. $\div 24 = 22s$. $8\frac{1}{3}d$, Ans.
- (22) £3225: 20s. :: £1020: $\frac{68s. \times 4}{43}$ = 6s. $3\frac{39}{48}d$. Ans.
- (23) $6\frac{2}{3}: 4\frac{3}{8}::27s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $20 \times 8: 35 \times 3::333\frac{1}{2}d.: \frac{667d. \times 7 \times 3}{2 \times 4 \times 8}$ $218\frac{56}{64}d. = 18s. 2\frac{55}{64}d.$ Ans.
- (24) $\frac{5}{8}$: $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$:: £525: $\frac{525 \times 9 \times 8}{7 \times 4 \times 5}$ = £30 × 9 = £270. Ans.
- (25) $13\frac{1}{2}s$. : £980::20s. : $\frac{£980 \times 40}{27}$ =£1451 17s. $0\frac{4}{5}d$. Ans.
- (26) 7d.: £13 $\frac{1}{3}$::240d. or 7d.: £105::30d.: £15 × 30 = £450. Ans.
- (27) £210 6s.:£175 5s.::102 da. or 4206:3505::102:17 × 5=85 da. Ans.
- (28) $2\frac{2}{3}: 3\frac{1}{4}::6336$ st. or $8:13 \times 3::1584$ st. : $198 \times 39 = 7722$ st. Ans.
- (29) $5\frac{1}{4}$: $148\frac{1}{3}$:: $6\frac{1}{3}$ ft. : $\frac{19}{3} \times \frac{445}{3} \times \frac{4}{21}$ = 33820 ft. + 189 = 178 ft. $11\frac{1}{29}$ in. Ans.
- (30) $3\frac{3}{5}$ sec.: 1 sec.::115 $\frac{1}{5}$ ft. or 18:1::576 ft.: 32 ft. at end of 1st sec. Ans. \therefore 32 ft. $\times 4\frac{3}{4} = 152$ ft. at end of $4\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Ans.

- (31) 32:9::24 hrs.: 3 hrs. \times 9 + 4 = $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Ans.
- (32) 7 wks. : 3 wks. :: 22400 pers. : 9600 pers. i.e. for 7 wks. only 9600 pers. can be maintained; ∴ 12800 pers. sent away. Ans.

(Otherwise):

- 7 wks.: 4 wks.::22400 pers.: 12800 pers. Ans. i.e. since 22400 pers. would require 4 wks. provision beyond what is supplied, therefore 12800 would require such extra provision for the 7 wks.
- (33) £3 $\frac{1}{2}$: 12 guin:::20 wks. or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 20: 12 × 21:: 20 wks.: $\frac{24 \times 21}{7}$ = 72 wks. 'Ans.
- (34) $3\frac{1}{4}$: $15\frac{1}{2}$:: 60 mi.: $\frac{60 \times 31 \times 4}{2 \times 13} = 286\frac{2}{13}$ mi. Ans.
- (35) Lays by £52 $\frac{1}{2}$; therefore spends £450 £52 $\frac{1}{2}$. 365 da.: 73 da.::£397 $\frac{1}{3}$: 397 $\frac{1}{3}$ + 5 = £79 10s. Ans.
- (36) $13\frac{2}{5}$ tons: 3 cwt. 1 lb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.::£525 or $13\frac{2}{5} \times 2240 \times 16$ oz.::£539 $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.::£525 or $67 \times 64 \times 32$: 10787::£75: $\frac{75 \times 161}{64 \times 32}$ =£5 17s. $11\frac{5}{128}d$. Ans.
- (37) $23\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. : $71\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. :: £2 14s. or 94 : 285 :: 54s. : £8 3s. $8\frac{32}{47}d$. Ans.
- (38) $4\frac{5}{9}$ oz. : $8\frac{13}{24}$ lbs. :: $8\frac{31}{35}$ s. : $\frac{287}{32} \times \frac{205 \times 16}{24} \times \frac{9}{41}$ = $\frac{287s. \times 5 \times 3}{8 \times 2} = £13$ 9s. $0\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans.
- (39) $1\frac{3}{50}d$. : $79\frac{1}{2}d$. :: $40 \text{ lbs.} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{192}$: $\frac{100 \times 2}{3 \times 192} \times \frac{159}{2} \times \frac{50}{53} = \frac{100}{192} \times 50 = 26\frac{1}{24} \text{ lbs.}$ Ans.
- (40) £9000 : £1 :: £3515 $\frac{5}{8}$ or 72000 : 1 :: £28125 : £ $\frac{25}{64}$ = 7s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans. $1 \frac{25}{64} = \frac{39}{64}$ of £750 = £457 0s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.

Ex. 59. (p. 97.)

(1) 15:20 pks.
$$\begin{array}{c} 15:20 \text{ pks.} \\ 6:9 \text{ pers.} \end{array}$$
 :: 22 da. : $\frac{22 \text{ da.} \times 20 \times 9}{15 \times 6} = 22 \times 2 = 44 \text{ da.}$ Ans.

(2)
$$312:702s$$
.
 $24:18 da$. $16 m$.

(3) 1:3 times the work
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 of the time: 1 time \}::20 m.: 20 x 3 x 5 = 360 m. Ans.

(4)
$$7:20 \text{ da.} \\ \pounds 14:\pounds 28$$
 :: 7 horses: $\frac{7 \text{ h.} \times 20 \times 28}{7 \times 14} = 40 \text{ h.}$ Ans.

(5) £160:£853
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 :: 12 pers. : $\frac{10240 \times 4}{160 \times 8}$ = 32 pers. Ans.

(6)
$$56: 120 \text{ bu.} \atop 24: 16 \text{ da.}$$
 ::14 horses: $\frac{14 \times 120 \times 16}{56 \times 24} = 20 \text{ h.}$ Ans.

(7)
$$3:5$$
 thous. $11:12\frac{1}{2}$ sh. $3:66$ rms. $33 \times 5 \times 25 = 125$ rms. Ans.

(8) 8:32 m.
$$5:24$$
 da. $3:29:\frac{£9 \times 32 \times 24}{8 \times 5} = £172$ 16s. Ans.

(9) £100:£150
12:5 pers.
$$: 22\frac{6}{7}$$
 wks. $: \frac{160 \times 150 \times 5}{7 \times 100 \times 12} = 14\frac{2}{7}$ wks. Ans.

(10)
$$7:28 \text{ m.}$$

 $10\frac{1}{2}:31\frac{1}{2} \text{ da.}$:: $190\frac{1}{2}s.:\frac{381s.\times14\times63}{7\times21}=£114 \text{ 6s.}$ Ans.

(11)
$$\begin{array}{c} \pounds 76\frac{2}{3} : \pounds 103\frac{1}{2} \\ 24 : 16 \text{ da.} \\ \frac{1}{2} : 1 \text{ rate} \end{array}$$
 :: 25 m. : $\frac{25 \times 207 \times 16 \times 3}{230 \times 24} = 45 \text{ m.}$ Ans.

(12)
$$72 \times 4 : 1843\frac{1}{5}$$
 ro. $6 : 5$ da. $21 \text{ m.} : \frac{21 \times 9216}{72 \times 4 \times 6} = 112 \text{ m.}$ Ans.

(13) 9:24 pers.
8:16 mo.
$$\} :: £120 : £120 × 24 × 2 = £640$$
. Ans.

(15)
$$8:6d.$$
 $32\frac{2}{5}:48 \text{ oz.}$ $:54s.:\frac{54 \times 6 \times 48 \times 5}{8 \times 162} = 60s.$ Ans.

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KEY TO COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC.

(17)
$$5:16 \text{ m.}$$

 $12:20 \text{ mo.}$ $\left\{ :: £18\frac{3}{4}: \frac{£75 \times 4 \times 20}{5 \times 12} = £100. \right\}$ Ans.

(18)
$$\begin{array}{c} 14:3 \text{ pers.} \\ £7:£112 \end{array}$$
 :: 4 wks. : $\frac{4 \times 3 \times 16}{14} = 13\frac{5}{7}$ wks. Ans.

(19) 80: 30 cwt.

$$108\frac{3}{8}: 29 \times 20s.$$
 :: 15 mi. : $\frac{15 \times 30 \times 29 \times 20}{20 \times 435} = 30$ mi. Ans.

(20)
$$\begin{array}{c} 34:95\frac{1}{6} \text{ ac.} \\ 6:5 \text{ da.} \end{array}$$
 $\left. \begin{array}{c} :: 6 \text{ m.} : \frac{6 \times 476}{34 \times 6} = 14 \text{ m.} \end{array} \right.$ Ans.

(21) 40: 195 bu.
9: 12 h.
$$\}$$
:: 37 da.: $\frac{37 \times 195 \times 12}{40 \times 9} = 240\frac{1}{2}$ da. Ans.

(22)
$$16:100 \text{ mi.} \atop 15:11 \text{ hrs.}$$
 $3:100 \times 11 \atop 16 \times 15 = 13\frac{3}{4} \text{ da.}$ Ans.

(23)
$$8:20 \text{ ac.}$$
 $3:2 \text{ da.}$ $3:2 \text{ d$

(24)
$$25:40 \text{ sh.} \ 14:60 \text{ da.} \$$
 ::1 ton : $\frac{40 \times 60}{25 \times 14} = 6 \text{ tons } 17 \text{ cwt. } 16 \text{ lbs.} \quad Ans.$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{(25)} \quad 30 \ : \ 60 \ \text{yds.} \\ \quad 64 \ : \ 24 \ \text{da}_{\bullet} \\ \quad 6 \ : \ 8 \ \text{hrs.} \end{array} \right\} ::: 18 \ \text{m.} : \frac{18 \times 2 \times 24 \times 8}{64 \times 6} = 18 \ \text{m.} \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

(26) 18:12 m.
24:72 r.
40:30 da.
$$\Rightarrow$$
 :: 8 hrs. : $\frac{8 \times 12 \times 3 \times 3}{18 \times 4} = 12$ hrs. Ans.

$$\begin{array}{c} (27) \quad 7:20 \text{ m.} \\ 12:11 \text{ da,} \\ 8\frac{1}{4}:7\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ hrs.} \end{array} \right\} ::84 \text{ ac.} : \frac{84 \times 4 \times 11 \times 39}{7 \times 3 \times 33} = 208 \text{ ac.} \quad Ans.$$

(28) 100: 86 ft.
3: 5 ft.

$$4\frac{1}{2}$$
: 2 ft.
 $5\frac{1}{3}$: 9 da. 3 : 8 m. 3 : 8 m. 3 : 8 m. 3 : 9 × 10 × 9 = 8 m. Ans.

(30) 6: 15 bars
4:
$$6\frac{1}{2}$$
 ft.
3: 4 in.
2: 3 in.
3: 4: 6.3 x 2 = 2340 lbs.
=1 ton 3 qrs. 16 lbs. Ans.

Ex. 60. (p. 100.)

- (1) £500 × $\frac{5 \times 5}{100}$ = £5 × 25 = £125. Ans.
- (2) £375 × $\frac{3 \times 4}{100}$ = £4500 + 100 = £45. Ans.
- (3) $\pounds 1125 \times \frac{4 \times 3}{100} = \pounds 13500 \div 100 = \pounds 135$, int.; \therefore Amt. = £1125 + 135 = £1260. Ans. Otherwise: 100: 1125::£112:£1260. Ans.
- (4) £2275 $\times \frac{3\frac{1}{2} \times 5}{100} =$ £2275 $\times \frac{7}{40} =$ £398 2s. 6d., int.; ∴ Amt. =£2673 2s. 6d. Ans. Otherwise: 100: 2275::£117\frac{1}{3}:£2673 2s. 6d. Ans.
- (5) £1245 × $\frac{4\frac{3}{4} \times 15}{100}$ = £1245 × $\frac{57}{80}$ = £887 1s. 3d. Ans.
- (6) $\pounds 2000 \times \frac{12\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}}{100} = \pounds 20 \times 12\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} = \pounds 857 \text{ 10s., int.;}$ \therefore Amt. = £2857 10s. Ans. Otherwise: £100: £2000::£142 $\frac{7}{8}$: £2857 10s. Ans.
- (7) £575 × $\frac{8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}}{100}$ £575 × $\frac{189}{640}$ £169 16s. $1\frac{1}{8}d$., int.; ∴ Amt. £744 16s. $1\frac{1}{6}d$. Ans. Otherwise: £100: £575::£129 $\frac{17}{32}$: £744 16s. $1\frac{1}{6}d$. Ans.
- (8) £325.5 × $\frac{5\frac{1}{2} \times 4}{100}$ = £3.255 × 22 = £71 12s. $2\frac{2}{5}d$. Ans.
- (9) £500 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}}{100} = \frac{1502 \times 11 \times 11}{3 \times 1600} = £37$ 17s. $3\frac{1}{10}d$. Ans.
- (10) £150 $\times \frac{4}{100} \times 3\frac{5}{12} = £6 \times 3\frac{5}{12} = £20\frac{1}{2} = £20$ 10s. Ans.

Ex. 61. (p. 102.)

(1) From March 1 to Jan. 10 are 315 da. $=\frac{63}{73}$ of a yr.

£500
$$\times \frac{4\frac{5}{8}}{100} \times \frac{63}{73} = £5 \times \frac{37}{8} \times \frac{63}{73} = £19 \ 19s. \ 1\frac{53}{73}d.$$

$$\therefore \text{ Amt.} = £519 \ 19s. \ 1\frac{53}{73}d. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(2) From May 5 to Oct. 27 are 175 da. $=\frac{35}{73}$ of a yr. £7500 × $\frac{3\frac{1}{100}}{100}$ × $\frac{35}{72}$ = £75 × $\frac{25}{9}$ × $\frac{35}{79}$ = £112 7s. $5\frac{13}{73}$ d.

:. Amt. = £7612 7s. $5\frac{13}{73}d$. Ans.

- (3) 1 yr. 115 da. = $1\frac{23}{73}$ yr. = $\frac{96}{73}$ yr. £1158 $\frac{7}{8}$ × $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ × $\frac{96}{73}$ = £9271 × $\frac{1}{40}$ × $\frac{12}{73}$ = £38 2s., int.; ∴ Amt. =£1196 19s. 6d. Ans.
- (4) From March 26, 1840, to Oct. 31, 1842, are 2 yrs. 219 days. = $2\frac{3}{5}$ yrs. £250 $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{100} \times 2\frac{3}{5} = \frac{401 \times 39}{800} = £19 \ 10s. \ 11\frac{7}{10}d$. Ans.
- (5) £3996 $\frac{3}{4}$ × $\frac{2\frac{2}{3}}{100}$ × $\frac{4\frac{45}{73}}{6} = \frac{15987}{4}$ × $\frac{337}{73}$ × $\frac{4}{150} = \frac{73 \times 337}{50}$ =£492 0s. $4\frac{4}{5}d$. Ans.
- (6) $\mathcal{L}2755\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3\frac{1}{8}}{100} \times 3\frac{22}{73} = \frac{11023}{4} \times \frac{1}{32} \times \frac{241}{73} = \frac{151 \times 241}{4 \times 32}$ = $\mathcal{L}284$ 6s. $1\frac{1}{8}d$. Ans.

Ex. 62. (p. 102.)

(1) £95 16s. 8d. (Otherwise): $2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{40} = \frac{2}{9} \frac{7}{11}$ Amt. of 100 for 1 yr. = $102\frac{1}{2}$; Do. of 1 for 1 yr. = 1025; Do. of 1 for 2 yrs. = 1025; Do. of 1 for 2 yrs. = 10253 = 1050625, which × $95\frac{1}{8} = Ans$.

(2)
$$5 = \frac{1}{20} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} £50 & 0s. & 0d. \\ 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline 52 & 10 & 0 \\ \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{60}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 12 & 6 \\ \hline 55 & 2 & 6 \\ \hline \frac{1}{20} = \begin{array}{c} 2 & 15 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \textit{Ans.} \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 15 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{cases}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 15 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{cases}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 15 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{cases}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 15 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 15 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 15 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 15 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\frac{1}{2$$

(Otherwise): $1.05^8 \times 50 =$ $1.157625 \times 50 =$ £57.88125. Ans.

(3)
$$5 = \frac{1}{20} = 2 \quad 1 \quad 8$$

$$\frac{1}{20} = 2 \quad 1 \quad 8$$

$$\frac{1}{43} \quad 15 \quad 0$$

$$\frac{1}{20} = 2 \quad 3 \quad 9$$

$$\cancel{\cancel{2}} \quad 45 \quad 18 \quad 9$$

$$\cancel{\cancel{4}} \quad 13 \quad 4$$
Comp. int.
$$\cancel{\cancel{2}} \quad \cancel{\cancel{4}} \quad 5s. \quad 5d.$$

£41 13s. $4d. \times \frac{5 \times 2}{100}$ =£41 13s. 4d.+10=£4 3s. $4d.\sin p$. int. $\frac{4}{5}$ 5 comp. int. Diff. =£0 2s. 1d. Ans.

£365 4s. $8\frac{1}{4}d$. $\times \frac{3 \times 4}{100}$ $\frac{4382 \ 16}{3}$ 8 + 100 $\frac{-43 \ 16}{4}$ 6 $\frac{63}{4}$ simp. int. £409 1 3 amt. by simp. int. 410 16 9:36 amt. by comp. int. £1 15s. 6:36d. Ans.

(5)
$$\pounds 225 \times \frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{100}$$
 or $\frac{3}{80}$
 $80)\overline{675}$
 $\underline{8}$ 8 9
 233 8 9
 $80)\overline{700}$ 6 3
 $\underline{8}$ 15 $0\frac{15}{18}$
 242 3 $9\frac{15}{16}$
 3
 $80)\overline{726}$ 11 $5\frac{13}{16}$
 9 1 $7\frac{285}{256}$
Amt. 251 5 $5\frac{169}{256}$
Int. $£26$ 5s. $5\frac{169}{256}$ d. Ans.

(6) £300 × $\frac{2\frac{2}{3}}{8}$ or $\frac{8}{300}$ 300)2400 $\frac{8}{308}$ $\frac{8}{308}$ $\frac{8}{300}$)2464 $\frac{8}{4}$ $\frac{3\frac{1}{3}}{316}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3\frac{1}{5}}{5}$ Amt. $\frac{8}{324}$ 10 $\frac{382}{324}$ Ant. £24 123. $\frac{10382}{3236}$ Ant.

Ex. 63. (p. 104.)

- (1) $102\frac{1}{2}:100 \atop 2\frac{1}{4}:1 \text{ yr.}$:: £12 13s. $8\frac{1}{4}d: \frac{£101 9s. 6d. \times 100}{205 \times 9}$ = $40590s. \div (41 \times 9) = £5\frac{1}{2}$. Ans.
- (2) Amt. of £100 for 1 yr. = $100 + 6\frac{1}{2} = £106\frac{1}{2}$. $106\frac{1}{2}$: £45 0s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$: : 100 : £42 5s. 10d. Ans.
- (3) £498 16s. 8d.: £100 £6 $\frac{1}{6}$: £10 9s. $3\frac{1}{6}$ d. } ::1 yr.: £83 14s. 2d. × 100 £498 16s. 8d. × 49 = $\frac{10045 \times 100}{59860 \times 49} = \frac{25}{73}$ of a yr. = 125 da. Ans.
- (4) 200;100146:365 da. 365 da. 365 da. 365 da. 365
- (5) Int. on £732 11s. 10d. = £976 15s. $9\frac{1}{3}d$. £732 11s. 10d. : £100£5 $\frac{1}{3} : £976$ 15s. $9\frac{1}{3}d.$:1 yr. : £2930 7s. $4d. \times 100$ £732 11s. $10d. \times 16$ =4 × 100 + 16 = 25 yrs. Ans.
- (6) Int. on 100 at $4\frac{2}{3}$ p. c. for $5\frac{1}{4}$ yrs. $=\frac{14}{3} \times \frac{21}{4} = 24\frac{1}{2}$; $124\frac{1}{5}$: £49 0s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$::100:£39 7s. 6d. Ans.
- (7) £4127 $\frac{1}{2}$: £100::£92 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ s.: 18573.75 + 8255 = $2\frac{1}{4}$ p. c. Ans.
- (8) $\mathcal{L}_{5\frac{3}{5}}$: £121 15 $\frac{5}{12}$ s. $\left. \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$:: 100 : £1461 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 100 = £1043 15s. Ans.
- (9) $\pounds 419:100$ $\pounds 47s. 6d. : \pounds 67 4s. <math>3\frac{1}{2}d.$ $:: 1 \text{ yr.} : \frac{16131\frac{1}{2} \times 100}{419 \times 1050} = \frac{11}{3} = 3\frac{2}{3} \text{ yrs.}$ Ans.
- (10) £220 12s. 6d.: £100 $3\frac{1}{3}$: 1 yr. £19 12s. $2\frac{2}{3}d$.: £58 16s. 8d. × 10 £220 12s. 6d. £220 12s. 6d. £38 = $\frac{8}{3}$ = $\frac{28}{3}$ p. c. Ans.
- (11) Int. on 100 for $3\frac{1}{5}$ yrs. = $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{5} = 20$; 120 : £10 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$:: 100 : £8 8s. $2\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans.
- (12) £812 10s. 10d.: 100 $4\frac{3}{4}$: £771 18s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. } ::1 yr. : $\frac{375051900}{97505 \times 19}$ = 20 yrs. Ans.

Ex. 64. (p. 107.)

(1) Bill drawn 6th March at 7 mths.; due 9th Oct.; discounted 15th Sept., or 24 days before due. Int. on 100 for 24 days at 5 p. c. = $\frac{24}{73}$.

 $100\frac{24}{73}$: £419 12s. 1d.: £419 12s. 1d. × 6÷1831 =£1 7s. 6d. Ans.

(2) Bill drawn 12th Sept. at 5 mths.; due 15th Feb.; discounted 13th Jan., or 33 days before due. Int. on 100 for 33 days at 4 p. c. = $\frac{132}{365}$.

 $100\frac{132}{365}$: $\frac{132}{365}$::£457 18s. :£457 18s. × 33 + 9158

=33s.=£1 13s. Ans.

(3) Bill drawn 29th Feb. at 3 mths.; due 1st June; discounted 27th April, or 35 days before due. Int. on 100 for 35 days at 3³/₄ p. c. = 105/299.

 $100\frac{105}{292}$: £537 5s. 2d. : 64471s. ×7+11722=38s. 6d. Ans.

(4) Bill drawn 17th March at 3 mths.; due 20th June; discounted 31st May, or 20 days before due. Int. on 100 for 20 days at 6 p. c. = $\frac{24}{72}$.

 $100\frac{24}{73}$: £755 5s. 9d.: 60423s. × 3÷3662=49s. 6d. Ans.

(5) Bill drawn 5th Aug. at 5 mths.; due 8th Jan.; discounted 6th Dec., or 33 days before due. Int. on 100 for 33 days at $3\frac{1}{3}$ p. c. $=\frac{22}{73}$.

 $100_{73}^{22}: \frac{22}{73}:: £1006 \ 15s. \ 6d.: £1006 \ 15s. \ 6d. \times 11 + 3661$ =£3 0s. 6d. Ans.

(6) Bill drawn 30th April at 90 days; due 1st Aug.; discounted 18th June, or 44 days before due. Int. on 100 for 44 days at 3 p. c. = \frac{132}{365}.

 $100\frac{132}{365} : \frac{132}{365} :: £1144 15s. : £4579 \times 33 + 36632 = 33 + 8$ =£4 2s. 6d. Ans.

- (7) Biil drawn 31st May at 4 mths.; due 3rd Oct.; discounted 8rd Sept., or 30 days before due. Int. on 100 for 30 days at 5 p. c. $=\frac{30}{73}$.
 - $100\frac{30}{73}:\frac{30}{73}:£1337 14s. 6d. :£1337 14s. 6d. × 3÷733$ =£5 9s. 6d. Ans.
- (8) Bill drawn 25th Dec. at 2 mths.; due 28th Feb.; discounted 8th Feb., or 20 days before due. Int. on 100 for 20 days at 6 p. c. = $\frac{24}{73}$.

 $100\frac{24}{73}: \frac{24}{73}: £1846 \ 5s. \ 2d. : £1846 \ 5s. \ 2d. \times 6 \div 1831$ =£6 1s. Ans.

- (9) Int. on 100 for $3\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. at 5 p. c. $= 5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} = 17\frac{1}{2}$. $117\frac{1}{2}: 17\frac{1}{2}: £1336$ 11s. 3d.: £199 1s. 3d.: Ans.
- (10) Int. on 100 for 4 yrs. at $5\frac{3}{8}$ p. c = $5\frac{3}{8} \times 4 = 21\frac{1}{2}$. $121\frac{1}{2}$; 100; £151 $\frac{7}{4}$; 121500 + 972 = £125. Ans.
- (11) Int. on 100 for $1\frac{23}{73}$ yr. at $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. $=\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{96}{73} = \frac{240}{73}$.

 100 + $\frac{240}{73}$: 100 ::£598 9s. 9d. : $\frac{365}{377}$ of £598 9s. 9d.

 =1 $\frac{127}{377}$ of ditto =£598 9s. 9d. £19 1s. £579 8s. 9d. Ans.
- (12) Int. on 100 for $3\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. at $4\frac{1}{4}$ p. c. $=\frac{17}{4} \times \frac{7}{2} = \frac{119}{8}$ $100 + \frac{119}{8} : \frac{119}{8} : £210 12s. 1d. : £27 5s. 5d. Ans.$

Ex. 65. (p. 109.)

- (1) $\underbrace{\frac{5}{100}}_{=0} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{20}}_{=0} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{1}}_{=0} \underbrace{\frac{7}{8}\frac{1}{10}}_{=0} = \underbrace{\frac{3\frac{1}{8}}{100}}_{=0} = \underbrace{\frac{22516}{10s.0d.}}_{=0} \underbrace{\frac{3}{8}}_{=0} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{32}}_{=0} = \underbrace{\frac{278}{12s.9\frac{3}{4}d.}}_{=0} Ans.$
- (3) £2286 $\frac{2}{8}$ × $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{100} = \frac{686}{3} \times \frac{7}{20} = £80$ 0s. 8d. Ans.
- (4) 955: 100::£427 15s. 3d, :£447 6s. 8d. Ans.

(5)
$$\underbrace{\frac{5}{100}}_{=} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{20}}_{=} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{1}}_{1} \underbrace{\frac{7}{100}}_{=} \underbrace{\frac{9}{20}}_{=} \underbrace{\frac{3s.4d.}{£100}}_{=} = \underbrace{\frac{£273}{158.0d.}}_{=} \underbrace{\frac{15s.0d.}{9s.1\frac{1}{2}d.}}_{=} Ans.$$

- (7) $92\frac{1}{3}$: 100::£5263:£5700. Ans.
- (8) $\mathcal{L}713\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{100} = \frac{214}{3} \times \frac{11}{40} = \mathcal{L}19 \ 12s. \ 4d.$ Ans.
- (9) $100: 2\frac{3}{5}:: £3208 \ 17s. \ 1d.: £83 \ 8s. \ 7\frac{1}{4}d.$ Ans.
- (10) $100 \times 20s$. : $42\frac{1}{3}s$. :: £1237 10s. : £26 3s. $10\frac{1}{3}d$. Ans.
- (11) £100: £ $\frac{1}{6}$::£768 2s. 6d.:£128 0s. 5d.+100=25s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Ans.
- (12) 973: 100::£4384 0s. 3d.:£4488 15s. Ans.

Ex. 66. (p. 111.)

- (1) $\frac{1000}{100}$ cents at $82\frac{1}{8} = £82\frac{1}{8} \times 10 = £821$ 5s. Ans Gain for each cent $= 86\frac{1}{4} - 82\frac{1}{8} = £4\frac{1}{8}$; Do. for 10 cents $= £4\frac{1}{8} \times 10 = £41$ 5s. Ans.
- (2) $\frac{1188}{81}$ c ts at $3 = £14\frac{2}{3} \times 3 = £44$. Ans.
- (3) $\frac{3000}{84\frac{3}{3}}$ nts at 3 = $\frac{£3 \times 24000}{675}$ = £106 13s. 4d. Ans.
- (4) $\frac{4200}{90}$ cents at $3\frac{1}{4} = £13 \times 35 + 3 = £151$ 13s. 4d. Ans.
- (5) $2766\frac{2}{3}$: 100::2490:90. Ans.
- (6) 3:500:94\frac{1}{4}:\Lambda 15708 6s. 8d. Ans.
- (7) Cost of £100 stock = $92\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = £92\frac{5}{8}$; $\frac{494}{92\frac{5}{8}}$ cents. = $100 \times \frac{3952}{741} = 100 \times \frac{16}{3} = £533$ 65. 8d. Ans.
- (8) $\frac{850}{100}$ cents at $(90\frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{8}) = \frac{17}{2} \times \frac{363}{4} = £771$ 7s. 6d. Ans.

Also, loss for each cent = $90\frac{3}{4} - 89\frac{1}{2} = \pounds 1\frac{1}{4}$; do. for $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents = $\pounds 1\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2} = \pounds 10$ 12s. 6d. Ans.

- (9) 96:1000::£1:£10 8s. 4d. Ans.
- (10) 93:4650::£1:£25. Ans.
- (11) $\frac{5000}{100}$ cents at £3=£150=1st income; $\frac{72 \times 50}{90}$ cents at £4=£160=2nd income; An increase of £10. Ans.
- (12) $\frac{11000}{100}$ cents at £4 = £440 = 1st income; $\frac{92 \times 110}{110}$ cents at £5 = £460 = 2nd income; An increase of £20. Ans.
- (13) The respective rates of income for each \mathcal{L} invested are $\frac{1}{92}$ of $\mathcal{L}4$ and $\frac{1}{69}$ of $\mathcal{L}3\frac{1}{3}$; or $\mathcal{L}\frac{1}{23}$ and $\mathcal{L}\frac{10}{207}$; $\therefore \frac{10-9}{207} \times 3450 = \mathcal{L}16$ 13s. 4d. Ans.
- (14) $\frac{18150}{90\frac{3}{4}} = 200$ cents at £3 =£600, the 1st income; $\frac{91 \times 200}{97\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{560}{3}$ cents at £3 $\frac{1}{2}$ =£653 $\frac{1}{3}$, 2nd income; \therefore the increase is £53 6s. 8d. Ans.
- (15) What I buy for £1110 should be sold for £1210; 1110: 1210::92½: 100⅙. Ans.
- (16) The respective rates of income for each £ invested would be $\frac{2}{179}$ of £3 and $\frac{2}{197}$ of £3 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1182}{179 \times 197}$ and $\frac{1253}{179 \times 197}$; the latter being the greater, ... the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents are best. Ans.
- (17) $\frac{3750}{100}$ cents at $95 = \pounds95 \times 37\frac{1}{2}$; the amount of which by compound interest is $= 95 \times 37\frac{1}{2} \times 1^{\circ}04^{\circ}$; hence, $\frac{95 \times 37\frac{1}{2} \times 1^{\circ}04 \times 1^{\circ}04}{104}$ cents. at $\pounds3\frac{1}{2} = 37\frac{1}{2}$ cents at $\pounds3\frac{1}{2} = \pounds129$ 13s. 6d., latter income; $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents at $\pounds3 = 112$ 10 0 former income; An increase of $\pounds17$ 3s. 6d. Ans.

- (18) $\frac{1000}{100}$ = 10 cents at £3\frac{1}{2} = £35, income; and the additional income will be =£200 -£35 =£165; £165 +£3 = 55 cents, or £5500 of 3 p. c. stock. Ans. 10 cents at 83\frac{5}{2} =£836 5s. 0d. 55 cents at 77\frac{1}{3} =£4241 17s. 6d. \Bigseleft Ans.
- (19) Increase of capital by selling out £100 stock = £9 $\frac{45}{8}$ £89 $\frac{3}{8}$ = £5 $\frac{1}{4}$; to which add $\frac{1}{2}$ of £3 or £1 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6 $\frac{3}{4}$: £4: £89 $\frac{3}{8}$: £715. Ans.
- (20) 72 guin. =£75 12s. $\frac{1001}{89\frac{3}{8}} \text{ cents } = \frac{56}{5} \text{ cents at } £3 = £33 12s., \text{ dividend;}$ Gain by selling out =£42; $1001 : 1001 + 42 :: $9\frac{3}{8} : 93\frac{3}{8}. \text{ Ans.}$

Ex. 67. (p. 113.)

- (1) 100:18s.9d.::116 or 100:75s.::29:21s.9d. Ans.
- (2) 67d.: 100::8d.: 1163 p. c. Ans.
- (3) 82: 94s. 6d.::100: $115\frac{10}{41}s. = £5$ 15s. $2\frac{38}{41}d.$ Ans.
- (4) 22s. 11d.: 100::2s. 9d. or 275: 100::33:12 p. c. Ans.
- (5) 85s. $3\frac{1}{13}d$.: 14s. $5\frac{12}{13}d$.::100 or 133: 2261::1:17 p. c. Ans.
- (6) £359 6s. 8d. 2048 yds. at 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}d = £328$ 10s. 8d. Whole gain, £30 16s. 0d. Ans. £328 $10\frac{2}{3}s$: 100 : £30 16s or 19712 : 100 : 1848 : $9\frac{2}{3}$ p. c. Ans.
- (7) $48\frac{3}{6}:100::5\frac{3}{6}$ or $387:100::43:11\frac{1}{6}$ p. c. Ans. Also, £ $5\frac{3}{6} \times 39\frac{3}{20} = £210$ 8s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.
- (8) $64 \text{ ells} = \frac{5}{4} \text{ yd.} \times 64 = 80 \text{ yds.}$ Prime cost of 1 yd. = £115 + 80 = £23 + 16 $100 : £\frac{23}{16} :: 118 : £\frac{23 \times 118}{16 \times 100}$ = 1357 + 800 = £1 13s. 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ d. Ans.

- (9) 1 cwt, sold for £109 $\frac{1}{6}$ ÷96=£ $\frac{291}{256}$; 112 $\frac{1}{2}$: £ $\frac{291}{256}$::100 or 225 × 128 : 291::100 : £1 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.
- (10) Loss per yd. = £11 4s'+112=2s.
 112 yds. at £2 10s. = £280 prime cost of whole. Ans.
 50s.: 100::2s.: 4 p. c. Ans.
- (11) 112 lbs. at $\frac{1}{3}$ of $(5s. 6d. + 6s. 5d + .4s. 9d.) = <math>\frac{5600}{9}s.$ $\frac{5600}{9}s.$: 100::658s. or 56:9::658:105 $\frac{3}{4}$; or $5\frac{3}{4}$ p. c. gain. Ans.
- (12) $100-91\frac{1}{4}=8\frac{3}{4}$ p. c. damage; $100:\frac{1}{7}$ of £6600:: $8\frac{3}{4}:$ £66 × $1\frac{1}{4}=$ £82 10s. Ans.
- (13) 500 copies at $5s. = £500 \div 4$ = £125 0s. 34 p. c. = £5 × 64 ÷ 4 = £42 10s. Author's profit, 37 15

80 5 £44 15s. Ans.

- (14) 112 lbs. at 1s. 3d = 140s. per cwt. $105\frac{1}{2}s : 140s : :: 105\frac{1}{2} : 140$, or 40 p. c. Ans.
- (15) £92 13s. \div 218 = 8s. 6d. a yard; 108: 117::8s. 6d.: 9s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.
 - (16) 50 rms. : 45 rms. :: 108 : $97\frac{1}{5}$, or $2\frac{4}{5}$ p. c. loss. Ans.
 - (17) 100:112::£15:£16 16s. £16 16s.:£1 1s.::4 cwt.: ½ cwt. damaged. £16 16s.+3½=£4 9s. 7½d. Ans.
 - (18) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10s. $3d. + \frac{1}{3}$ of 8s. $6d. + \frac{5}{12}$ of 7s. or, 2s. $6\frac{3}{4}d. + 2s.$ 10d. + 2s. 11d. = 8s. $3\frac{3}{4}d.$, selling price per yd.; 8s. $3\frac{3}{4}d. 7s.$ $10\frac{1}{3}d. = 5\frac{1}{4}d.$ the gain per yard; $94\frac{1}{2}d.$ 10o: $15\frac{1}{4}d.$ 15 $\frac{5}{5}$ p. c. gain. Ans.
 - (19) 140:7d::100:5d. the prime cost of the number sought. 1d:5d::5 eggs: 25 eggs. Ans.
 - (20) On the prime cost of every 11 pins he gains the prime cost of 7; hence, 11: 100::7:68 T. p. c. gain. Ans.

Ex. 68. (p. 116.)

(1)
$$3+5+7=15$$
; $\frac{1}{15}$ of $1065=71$;
 $3...15ths=71 \times 3=213$;
 $5...15ths=71 \times 5=355$;
 $7...15ths=71 \times 7=497$
Also, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, are as 35, 21, and 15;
 $35+21+15=71$; and $\frac{1}{71}$ of $1065=15$;
 $35...71ths=15 \times 35=525$;
 $21...71ths=15 \times 21=315$;
 $15...71ths=15 \times 15=225$

- (2) The shares are as 128, 176, and 192, or as 8, 11, and 12; hence $\frac{8}{31}$, $\frac{11}{31}$, and $\frac{12}{31}$ of £279 = £72, £99, £108. Ans.
- (3) $\frac{100}{111}$ of 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. =1700 lbs. =15 cwt. 0 qrs. 20 lbs. C. $\frac{11}{111}$ of ditto = 187 lbs. = 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs. T.
- (4) The given fractions are as 140, 105, 84, 70, 60; sum = 459. £153 + 459 = £ $\frac{1}{3}$; which × the proportional numbers will give £46 13s. 4d., £35, £28, £23 6s. 8d., and £20. Ans.
- (5) 1+8+27+64=100; 1400+100=14; which x the proportional numbers gives 14, 112, 378, and 896. Ans.
- (6) The gases are in the proportion of 889 to 111; sum 1000; 1000 oz. ÷1000=1 oz.; therefore, the weights are 889 oz. and 111 oz. Ans.
- (7) The shares are as 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 3; or as 2, 1, and 6; sum =9; £300 ÷ 9 = £33 $\frac{1}{3}$; hence, the shares are £66 13s. 4d., £33 6s. 8d., and £200. Ans.
- (8) A works 216 hrs. a month; B works $(6\frac{1}{4} + 8\frac{1}{2} + 10\frac{3}{4} + 12) \times 4 = 150$ hrs. a month; Shares as 216 to 150, or as 36 to 25; sum 61; £11 12s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$. + 61 = 3s. $9\frac{3}{2}d$.; which \times 36 and 25 gives A £6 17s. 3d., and B £4 15s. $3\frac{3}{2}d$. Ans.

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- (9) 37 parts in 40, or $\frac{37}{40}$ of the coinage are pure silver; weight of 20 shillings $=\frac{20}{66}$ of a lb. Troy $=\frac{40}{11}$ oz. Troy; $\frac{37}{40}$ of $\frac{40}{11}$ oz. $=\frac{37}{11}$ oz. =3 oz. 7 dwt. $6\frac{6}{11}$ grs. Ans.
- (10) The proportions of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal in the ton will be 75+77, 10+9, and 15+14, or 152, 19, and 29; sum 200; $1 \cot \div 200 = 11_5^1$ lbs.; which, multiplied by the proportional nosqives 1702_5^2 lbs. N., 212_5^4 , S., 324_5^4 C. Ans.
- (11) 22 parts in 24, or $\frac{11}{12}$, of the coinage are pure gold; weight of 100 sovereigns = $100 + 46\frac{29}{40} = \frac{4000}{1869}$ lbs. Troy; $\frac{11}{12}$ of $\frac{4000}{1869}$ lbs. = $\frac{11000}{5607}$ lb. = 1 lb. 11 oz. 10 dwt. $20\frac{100}{623}$ grs. Ans.
- (12) $\frac{17}{24}$ of 4 oz. = $2\frac{5}{6}$ oz. fine gold; $\frac{13}{24}$ of 3 oz. = $1\frac{5}{8}$ oz. ditto; 7 oz. of compound contain $2\frac{5}{6} + 1\frac{5}{8} = 4\frac{11}{22}$ oz. fine gold; $\therefore 3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ditto contain $2\frac{11}{48}$ oz. fine gold = 2 oz. 4 dwt. 14 grs. Ans.
- (13) A's capital, 4, for three months, is equivalent to a capital of 12 for 1 month; similarly, B's capital, 5, for 3 months=a capital of 15 for 1 month; &c.

15 for 1 month; &c.
$$4 \times 3 = 12 \\ \frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 4 \times 9 = 12 \\ = 24, \text{ A's proportion;} \\ 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 5 \times 9 = 11\frac{1}{4} \\ = 26\frac{1}{4}. \text{ B's proportion;} \\ \text{hence, dividing the profit as } 24 \text{ to } 26\frac{1}{4}. \text{ or } 32 \text{ to } 35, \text{ we have } \\ \frac{32}{67} \text{ of } £335 = £160 \text{ A's share} \\ \frac{35}{67} \text{ of } £335 = £175 \text{ B's share} \\ Ans. \\ \end{bmatrix} Ans.$$

(14)
$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$$

 $\frac{1}{4} \times 9 = 2\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{3} \times 13 = 4\frac{1}{3}$ B's proportion;
 $\frac{1}{4} \times 13 = 3\frac{1}{4}$ C's proportion;

or the proportions are as 51, 52, and 39; sum 142; then $£284 \div 142 = £2$; which, multiplied by the proportional nos. gives A £102, B £104, C £78. Ans.

- (15) A 80 + 40, each for 6 months; B 100 + 50, each for 6 months; C 50 for 6 months. Hence the shares of rent will be as 120, 150, and 50, or as 12, 15, and 5; sum 32, £275 ÷ 32 = £8 11s. 10\frac{1}{2}d; which \times the proportional nos. gives for A £103 2s. 6d., B £128 18s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., C £42 19s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. Ans.
- (16) $\frac{13}{24}$ of $10 + \frac{12}{24}$ of $4 + \frac{11}{24}$ of $2 + \frac{10}{24}$ of $4 = \frac{240}{24}$ or 10 oz. of fine gold in a compound of 20 oz., which is 12 oz. in 24, or 12 carats fine.
- (17) In the 1st instance there will be 10 oz. fine gold in a compound of 16 oz., which is $\frac{10}{16} = \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{24}$, or 15 carats fine. Ans.

 In the 2nd instance there will be $\frac{16}{24} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{15}$, or 10 oz. fine gold in a compound of 15 oz.; so that the reduced weight will be 15 oz.
- (18) $\frac{12}{24}$ of 16 oz. $-\frac{10}{24}$ 8 oz. $-\frac{11}{24}$ of 2 oz. $=\frac{192-80-22}{24}=\frac{90}{24}$ oz. fine gold in the 6 oz. $=\frac{15}{24}$ of 6 oz.; or, the fineness was 15 carats.
- (19) $35 \times 5 = 185$ $32 \times 10 = 320$ = 505 strokes by A; $40 \times 5 = 200$ = 795 strokes by B; 30×7 = 210 strokes by C; hence, the proportions are as 101, 159, and 42; sum 302; \therefore 12s. 7d. \div 302 = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; which \times the proportional nos. gives A 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., B 6s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., C 1s. 9d. Ans.
- (20) At the end of the first 3 months,

 A's property is 500 + 150 = 650;

 B's also 500 + 150 = 650;

 but A then makes his = 450, and B his = 850;

 according to which, viz. as 9: 17, at the end of the next 3 months, A takes $\frac{9}{26}$ of 780 = 270;

 and B takes $\frac{17}{26}$ of 780 = 510.

Now, A's property, 450+270=720, is reduced to 520; and B's property, 850+510=1360, is raised to 1560; according to which, viz. as 1:3, the final property, £400, is to be divided between them, allowing A $\frac{1}{4}$ of it, or £100, and B $\frac{3}{4}$, or £300. Ans.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

- (1) $16\frac{1}{3}$ ft. passed over in 1 revolution; or 1 ft. in $\frac{2}{33}$ of a rev.; or 1 mi. in 5280 times $\frac{2}{33}$ of a rev.; or 59 mi. in $\frac{2}{33} \times 5280 \times 59$ = $2 \times 160 \times 59 = 18880$ rev. Ans.
- (2) The nett income is 17s. 3d. for every £ the estate produces. $17\frac{1}{2}s. \times 400 = 69s. \times 100 = £345$. Ans.

(3)
$$\frac{4158}{10395} = \frac{462}{1155} = \frac{42}{105} = \frac{2}{5}. \quad Ans.$$

$$1s. = \frac{1}{21} \text{ of a } guin.; \quad \therefore \quad 35\frac{1}{2}s. = \frac{35\frac{1}{2}}{21} \text{ or } \frac{71}{42} guin. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{3}{28} \text{ of } 10\frac{1}{2}s. = \frac{21}{2}s. \quad \times \frac{3}{28} = \frac{9}{8}s. = 1s. \quad 1\frac{1}{2}d. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } \frac{10}{21} = \frac{4}{21}; \text{ and } 3 + 2\frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{5}{12} = \frac{5}{4};$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{21} + \frac{9}{7} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{28 + 16 + 108 + 105}{84} = \frac{257}{84} = 3\frac{5}{84}. \quad Ans.$$

- (4) $21\frac{1}{2}guin. + 12 = 21s. \times 43 + 24 = 7s. \times 43 + 8 = 37s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to each.

 Ans.
- (5) 145 ac. 1 ro. 32 po. at £10 5s. 3d.

- (6) The inquiry is—how many qrs. at 23s. produce as much money as 150 qrs. at 37s.;
 ∴ 37 × 150 + 23 = 241 ⁷/₂₃ qrs. Ans.
- (7) The inches of length required $\times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ will be $= 6\frac{1}{4} \times 1728$; $\therefore (6\frac{1}{4} \times 1728) + (6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2})$ = $3456 \div 7 =$ the length in inches, = 288 ft. $\div 7 = 41\frac{1}{7}$ ft. Ans.
- (8) By investing £170 × 50 in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents, the income will be £ $3\frac{1}{2}$ for every $93\frac{1}{3}$ in 170×50 , viz. $\frac{170 \times 50 \times 3\frac{1}{2}}{93\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{85 \times 50 \times 7 \times 3}{280} = \frac{85 \times 15}{4} = £318 \ 15s.$ Ans.

(9) 3 lbs. tea = 4 lbs. coffee, and 6 lbs. coffee = 20 lbs. sugar; .. 9 lbs. tea = 12 lbs. coffee, and 12 lbs. coffee = 40 lbs. sugar.

Ans.

- (10) The three pastures = 148 ac. 2 ro. $9\frac{1}{4}$ po. Deduct for tithes 11 60)136 341 2 ac. 1 ro. 5¹⁹/₈₀ po. Ans.
- $\sqrt{37,33,21} = 611$. Ans. (11)7367 sq. ft. 52 in. 36 144 121 | 133 $\sqrt{1,06,09,00}$ sq. in. = 1030 in., 121 or, 85 ft. 10 in. Ans. 203 | 0609 1221 1221 1221 609
- (12) Each grain produces 10 grains yearly; so that in 10 yrs. the no. of grains produced from one grain will be = 1010; and as there are 512 pints in a quarter, and each pint contains 7580 grains, we have $\frac{10000000000}{7580 \times 512} = \frac{1953125}{758} = 2576\frac{517}{758}$ qrs. Ans.
- (13) Loss on 160 f. = 5 f.; : loss on $1 = \frac{1}{32}$, and on $100 = \frac{100}{32} = 3\frac{1}{8}$.
- (14) In C. each degree is the 100th part of the column between freezing and boiling points; in F. it is the 180th (=212-32). Now, 68 F. is 68-32, or 36 above freezing point= $\frac{36}{180}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the column between freezing and boiling points; $\frac{1}{5}$ of 100° $=20^{\circ}$ of C. Ans.
- (15) Here we are to find how many gallons of diluted spirits at 10s. 6d. are equivalent to 40 gallons spirits at 13s. 8d.; $164d. \times 40 + 126d. = 3280 + 63 = 52\frac{4}{63}$ gals., showing an addition of 124 gals.water. Ans.
- (16) As £100 is the true present worth of £102 $\frac{1}{2}$ (payable in 6 months at 5 p. c. per ann.), the true present worth of £100 is $\frac{100}{1000}$ of £100 = £4000 ÷ 41 = £97 11s. $2\frac{26}{41}d$. Therefore £97 10s. is less than the due sum by 1s. $2\frac{26}{47}d$. Ans.
- (17) $\frac{2}{9}$ of 21s. = 252d. $\times \frac{2}{9}$ = 28d. $\times 2$ = 4s. 8d. Ans.

$$27\frac{1}{2}d. = \frac{27\frac{1}{2}}{240}$$
 of a $\pounds = \pounds \frac{55}{480} = \pounds \frac{11}{96}$. Ans.

1 da. 6 hrs. = 1800 min.; of which 1 min, is $\frac{1}{1800}$, and $67\frac{1}{2}$ min. is $\frac{67\frac{1}{2}}{1900} = \frac{135}{2600} = \frac{3}{50}$. Ans.

(18)
$$\frac{1000}{90\frac{5}{8}} = \frac{320}{29}$$
 cents at £3 = £ $\frac{960}{29}$, the 1st income; $\frac{320}{29}$ cents at $91\frac{1}{4} = \frac{80 \times 365}{29}$; which ÷ $97\frac{1}{3}$ gives $\frac{300}{29}$ cents at £ $3\frac{1}{2} = £\frac{1050}{29}$, the 2nd income; $\frac{1050 - 960}{29} = \frac{90}{29} = £3$ 2s. $0\frac{24}{38}d$ increase. Ans.

(19)2/884736 = 96. Ans. 24300 155736 1656 155736

> 25956 $\sqrt{9,59,51.25,76} = 309.76$

 $\sqrt{3},09.76 = 17.6$. Ans. 609 5951 27 209 61946 | 371676

- (20) The several villages contain 250, 300, 400, and 500 ... 1450ths of the whole no. of inhabitants; = 5, 6, 8, and 10 ... 29ths.
 - \therefore $\left(\frac{1}{29} \text{ of } £870\right) \times 5$, 6, 8, 10 \$\infty\$£150, £180, £240, £300.
 - (21) A does 1 measure of work in 1 day, the whole work being 10 such measures; : B does $\frac{1}{13}$ of 10 meas. $=\frac{10}{13}$ meas. in 1 day;

 - .. A and B together do $1\frac{10}{10}$ meas. per day; .. A and B together do the whole work, viz. 10 meas. in $10 + 1\frac{10}{10} = 130 + 23 = 5\frac{15}{23}$ days. Ans.
 - (22) The prime cost is $\frac{5}{6}$ of 11s. 11s. $\times \frac{5}{8}$: 100 :: 13s. 6d. : $\frac{100 \times 13\frac{1}{2}}{11 \times \frac{5}{8}} = \frac{10800}{55}$ $=2160 \div 11 = 196 \frac{4}{11}$, or $96 \frac{4}{11}$ p. c. Ans

(23)
$$\frac{3872}{92807} = \frac{352 \times 11}{8437 \times 11} = \frac{32 \times 11}{767 \times 11} = \frac{32}{767}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{5}{12} + \frac{4}{15} + \frac{11}{21} = \frac{175 + 112 + 220}{420} = \frac{507}{420} = \frac{169}{140};$$

$$\therefore 17 + 144 + 1\frac{29}{140} = 162\frac{29}{140}. \quad Ans.$$

$$2\frac{13}{35} - \frac{17}{25} = 2\frac{65}{175} - \frac{119}{175} = 2 - \frac{54}{175} = 1\frac{121}{175}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{8}{7} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{34}{23} \times \frac{11}{18} \times \frac{34}{5} = \frac{11}{115}. \quad Ans.$$

$$6347 + 2\frac{3}{4} = 25388 \div 11 = 2308. \quad Ans.$$

(25)
$$A=5 \times 9=45$$
 sheep for $\frac{1}{2}$ a month;
 $B=8 \times 10=80$ do. do.
 $C=9 \times 13=\frac{117}{242}$ do. do.
 $\left(\frac{1}{242} \text{ of } 1210s.\right) \times 45, 80, 117=£11\frac{1}{4}, £20, £29\frac{1}{4}.$ Ans.

- (26) Int. on £100 = £5 × $1\frac{1}{4}$ yr. = £ $6\frac{1}{4}$; ∴ 100 is the present worth of $106\frac{1}{4}$; $106\frac{1}{4}$: £75:: 100 : £ $\frac{30000}{425}$ = £ $\frac{120069}{1769}$ =£1200 + 17 =£70 11s. 9 $\frac{3}{17}d$. Ans.
- (27) A does 1 measure of work in 1 day, and the whole work is 10 such measures; of which A and B together do ½=1¾ meas. in a day; ∴ B does 1¾-1, or ¾ meas. in a day, or the whole 10 meas. in 10÷¾ or 23⅓ days. Ans.

(28)
$$3/134,217,728 = 512. \quad Ans.$$

$$151 \quad 7500 \quad | 9217 \quad | 7651 \quad | 1566728 \quad | 1532 \quad | 780300 \quad | 1566728 \quad | 3064 \quad | 783364$$

(29)
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} = 30 + 20 + 15 + 12$$
 sixtieths, = 77 sixtieths.

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{77} \text{ of } 3850d.\right) \times 30, 20, 15, 12, \text{ severally, gives}$$

56000161

(30)
$$7.625 \pm 5.375 = 13$$
 and 2.25, which are as 52 to 9; $\left(\frac{1}{61} \text{ of } 1037\right) \times 52$ and 9,=884 and 153. Ans.

£6 5s., £4 3s. 4d., £3 2s. 6d., £2 10s. Ans.

(32)
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{3}{2}$ = the no. = $\frac{4}{5}$; the square of which is $\frac{16}{25}$. Ans.

(33)
$$21\frac{1}{2}s. \times 1296 + 21s. = 43 \times 648 \div 21 = 1326\frac{6}{7}$$
. Ans.

(34) $\sqrt{82,44.64} = 90.8$. Ans. $\sqrt{8,24.46,40} = 28.71348$. Ans. 48 424 Note.—After a few figures of 384 an interminable root are found, additional figures 567 4046 3969 may be found, as here, by simple division. 5741 |7740 5741 57423 199900 172269 276310 229692 466180

(35) 8: 6 m. 15: 20 yds. 4: 8 yds. 8: 12 hrs. 15: 20 yds. 4: 8 yds. 8: 12 hrs.

459384 6796 &c.

- (36) $13s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. = 13\frac{6}{6}s. = 13 \cdot 625s. = £ \cdot 68125.$ Ans. $\frac{3}{7}$ of $17\frac{1}{2}d. = 7\frac{1}{3}d. = 7\frac{1}{3}$ times the 30th of half-a-crown, $= \frac{15}{60}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of half-a-crown. Ans. $1001 + 390625 = 8008 \div 3125000 = 8 \cdot 008 + 3125 = 64 \cdot 064 \div 25000 = 256 \cdot 256 \div 1000000 = \cdot 00256256.$ Ans. $1001 + \cdot 000390625 = 1001 \div 3 \cdot 90625 = 8008 \div 31 \cdot 25 = 32032 + 125 = 256256 + 10000 = 256 \cdot 256.$ Ans. $10 \cdot 01 + 390 \cdot 625 = 80 \cdot 08 \div 3125 = 64 \cdot 064 + 25000 = 256 \cdot 256 \div 100000 = \cdot 0256256.$ Ans.
- (37) 6+24=30 p. c. profit on 3s. 9d. $100:130:45d.:4s. 10\frac{1}{6}d.$ Ans.
- (38) $360^{\circ} = 360 \times 60$ min. 365 da. 5 hrs. 48 min. = 365 da. $5\frac{4}{5}$ hrs. = $365\frac{29}{120}$ da. $\frac{360 \times 60 \times 120}{43829} = 59$ min. $8\frac{14708}{43829}$ sec. Ans.
- (39) 10 men = 20 wom. = 40 chil. 13 wom. = 26 chil. 25

Hence 300s. = $9\overline{1}$ times the share of a child; or, each child gets 3s. $3\frac{51}{1}d$. woman, 6s. $7\frac{11}{2}d$. , man, 13s. $2\frac{52}{2}d$.

(40)
$$\frac{3}{8} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{8} \times \sqrt{\frac{16}{9}} = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{8}{27} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{27}$$
. Ans.

- (41) $1\frac{1}{2}d. \times 24\frac{1}{3} \times 96\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ of 73d. $\times 193 = £14$ 13s. $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ Ans.
- (42) $30 \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{8}$ sold for £210 $\times \frac{8}{9} \times \frac{9}{26} \times \frac{3}{14}$; or 1 sold for £210 $\times \frac{8}{9} \times \frac{9}{26} \times \frac{3}{14} \times \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{3}{1} \times \frac{8}{7}$; $= £\frac{8}{26} \times \frac{3}{14} \times \frac{5}{4} \times 24 = £\frac{180}{91} =£1$ 19s. $6\frac{36}{91}d$. Ans.
- (43) $A = \frac{2}{3}$ of B; $B = \frac{4}{5}$ of C; $C = \frac{6}{7}$ of D; or, $A = \frac{2}{3}$ of $B = \frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $C = \frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$ of D; or, $A + 1 = B + \frac{5}{2} = C + \frac{15}{3} = D + \frac{35}{35}$; or, the debts are as 16, 24, 30, and 35; sum 105; £21000 +£105 =£200; which multiplied by the proportional nos. gives £3200, £4800, £6000, and £7500. Ans.
- (44) 63 lbs. × 1 c. ft. × $16\frac{7}{12} \times 8\frac{1}{3} = \frac{63 \text{ lbs.} \times 199 \times 25}{12 \times 3}$ $= \frac{63 \text{ tons} \times 199 \times 25}{36 \times 112 \times 20} = \frac{199 \text{ tons} \times 5}{4 \times 16 \times 4}$ $= 995 + 256 = 3 \text{ tons } 17 \text{ cwt. } 82\frac{1}{7} \text{ lbs.} \quad Ans.$
- (45) £1025 12s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.: £3296 13s. $5\frac{1}{4}d$.::14 sh.: 45 sh. Ans.
- (46) $\frac{18}{24}$ of 3 oz. at 4 guin. $=\frac{1}{2}$ of 18 guin. = £9 9s. 0d. $\frac{6}{24}$ of 3 oz. at 3s. $4d. = \frac{1}{4}$ of 10s. = 0 2 6 $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 25 p. c. $=\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{7}{10}$ $\frac{10}{2}$ £11 19s. $\frac{43}{10}$ Ans.
- (47) $\sqrt{13,76,41} = 371$. Ans. $\sqrt{06,40} = 25298$ &c. Ans. $\sqrt{\frac{121}{16}} = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$. Ans. $\frac{4}{45} = \frac{4}{240} = \frac{4}{25} = \frac{4}{1500} = \frac{4}{1500$
- (48) $9\frac{1}{9}d. \times 123\frac{3}{2}$ c. ft. $\times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ = $19d. \times 41\frac{1}{4} \times 7 = 5486\frac{1}{4}d. = £22$ 17s. $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ Ans.

- (49) 1 degree = $1\frac{1}{9}$ grade; and 1 grade = $\frac{9}{10}$ of a degree; ∴ 1 deg. + 1 gr. = $1\frac{9}{10}$ deg., or $2\frac{1}{9}$ gr.; 36.45 × $1\frac{9}{10}$ = 3.645 × 19 = 69.255 deg. 36.45 × $2\frac{1}{9}$ = 4.05 × 19 = 76.95 gr. } Ans.
- (50) 3 men reap $302\frac{1}{6} \times 3$ sq. yds. in 1 hour; or, $302\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ ac. in 4840 hrs.; or, 1 ac. in $\frac{4840 \times 2}{605 \times 3}$ hrs.; or, $2\frac{7}{6}$ ac. in $\frac{4840 \times 2 \times 25}{605 \times 3 \times 9} = \frac{40 \times 50}{5 \times 27}$ hrs. = 400 hrs. $\div 27 = 14\frac{27}{23}$ hrs. Ans.
- (51) Int. on $100 = 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = 3$; .: the present worth of 103 is 100; or that of 1 is $\frac{100}{103}$; or that of 156 is $\frac{15600}{103}$; $\pounds \frac{15600}{103} : 100 :: \pounds 180 : \frac{15 \times 103}{13} = 118\frac{11}{18};$ or $18\frac{11}{18}$; or $18\frac{11}{18}$;
- (52) A does 1 measure per day, and the whole work is 3 such measures. B can do the 3 meas. in $2\frac{2}{3}$ da., or $1\frac{1}{3}$ meas. per day. C can do the 3 meas. in $2\frac{2}{3}$ da., or $1\frac{1}{4}$ meas. per da. . . . A, B, C together, do $1+1\frac{1}{3}+1\frac{1}{4}=3\frac{2}{3}$ meas. in a day, or 1 meas. in $\frac{9}{27}$ da., or the 3 meas. in $\frac{9}{3}$ of a day. Ans.
- (53) 120d. credit=100d. cash, or 1s. credit=10d. cash, or 26s. credit=260d. cash=21s. 8d. Ans.
- (55) The length and breadth excluding the path are 30 ft. and 10 ft. Now, 45 bricks pave 9 sq. ft., ∴ 5 bricks pave 1 sq. ft.; and 30 × 10 × 5 = 1500 bricks. Ans.
- (56) $3\frac{1}{2}s. = \frac{1}{6}$ of a guin. $= \frac{1 \times 11}{6 \times 5}$ of $\frac{5}{11}$ guin.; and $\frac{11}{30} = 36$. Ans. •232 cwt. × 112 &c. = 25 lbs. 15 oz. 11 904 drs. Ans. •0171 mile = $\frac{401.71}{100}$ mi. = $401\frac{71}{88} \times \frac{1}{100} = 4$ mi. $30\frac{9}{8}$ yds. Ans.

- (57) Interest on £100, for 2 mths. and 3 mths., at 4 p. c. per ann., $=\pounds_3^2$ and £1, respectively; therefore, the present worths of the bills $=\left(\frac{100}{1002} + \frac{100}{101}\right)$ of £151 $=\pounds151 \times \frac{30250}{151 \times 101} = £30250 + 101 = £299\frac{5}{13}$; to which add cash £3750, making the amount £4049 $\frac{5}{101}$. The eldest son taking $\frac{1}{4}$ of this, gives $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$, viz. $\frac{3}{16}$ of the whole to each of his brothers; $=\frac{1}{16}$ of £12148 $\frac{52}{101} = £759\frac{57}{202} = £759$ 5s. $7\frac{73}{101}d$. Ans.
- (58) $\sqrt{39.06,25} = 6.25$. Ans.

368
$$43200$$
 $\overline{)}$ $\overline{$

- (59) $\frac{76978}{77}$ cents at £3\frac{1}{2} = $\frac{76978}{22}$ =£3499. Ans. The gain is £\frac{7}{8} on every £77 = $\frac{76978 \times 7}{77 \times 8}$ =£874 15s. Ans.
- (60) The no. of poles cut off x 15½ will be=1 ac.=160 sq. po.
 ∴ 160+15½=the length in poles=320÷31=10⅓ po. Ans.
- (61) No. of yds. in a degree = $69\frac{1}{22} \times 1760 = 121520$ yds. 35 yds. = 32 metres, 1 yd. = $\frac{32}{36}$ metre; 121520 yds. = $\frac{32 \times 121520}{35}$ met. = 111104 met. Ans.
- (62) $10\frac{1}{3}$ ft. = $\frac{31}{9}$ yds.; $\therefore 9\frac{3}{4}d. \times 24 \times \frac{31}{9} = 26d. \times 31 = 67s. 2d.$ Ans.

(63)
$$\mathcal{L}_{\frac{3}{5}}^2 = \mathcal{L} \cdot 666,666$$
 &c. = $\cdot 8736 - ;$ $\mathcal{L}_{\frac{3}{5}}^2 = \mathcal{L} \cdot 66,66,66$ &c. = $\frac{8165 - ;}{0571}$ Ans.

- (64) $\frac{10000}{100}$ cents @ £3=£300, first income; $\frac{10000}{100}$ cents @ 92=£9200; $\frac{9200}{110}$ cents @ £4=£334 $\frac{e}{11}$, second income; hence, there is an increase of £34 $\frac{e}{11}$. Ans.
- (65) $\sqrt{69,02,28.64} = 830.8$. Ans. $\sqrt[3]{1,860,867} = 123$. Ans.

- (66) Solidity= $3 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{8}$ cub. in.; and 7 sq. yds. = $7 \times 9 \times 144$ sq. in. $\therefore \frac{3 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{8}}{7 \times 9 \times 144} = \frac{1}{8 \times 7 \times 144} = \frac{1}{8064}$ in. Ans.
- (67) £2377 4s. 9d. +5763 = 99d. a bushel; which $\times \frac{10\frac{1}{3}}{100}$ gives $33 \times 31 \div 100 = 10\frac{23}{100}d$. Ans.
- (68) The interests are as $350 \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ to $450 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$; or as 7×35 to 9×27 ; = 245: 243. Ans.
- (69) 13 days' journey in Turkey = 45 × 13 English miles.
 Now, 11 Eng. mi. = 12 Rom. mi.; or 1 Eng. = 12 Rom.
 ∴ 45 × 13 Eng. = 12 × 45 × 13 = 638 11 Rom. mi. Ans.
- (70) Circuit of the room = (36 ft. 10 in. + 23 ft. 2 in.) \times 2 = 120 ft.; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. = $\frac{7}{24}$ ft.; : 120 sq. ft. \times $\frac{7}{24}$ = 35 sq. ft. of cornice; 91s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. + 35 = 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ans.
- (71) Amount of rent received £1987
 One-fifth disbursed, £397 8s.
 Paid to landlord 102 12

 503
 30 yrs. rent of estate = £1884
 1 yrs. do. do. = £49 9s. 4d. Ans.
- (72) 1d. is $\frac{1}{136}$ of half-a-guinea; $\therefore \frac{7}{13}$ of 30d. is $\frac{7}{13}$ of $\frac{30}{126}$, or $\frac{5}{39}$ of half-a-guinea. Ans. $3\frac{3}{4}d. = 3.75d. = 3125s.$ $\therefore 6s. 3\frac{3}{4}d. = 6.3125s. = 315625$ of a £. Ans. $\cdot \frac{9}{6}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of £6666 $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{10}$ of £20000 = £2000. Ans.
- (73) $\frac{1127}{92}$ cents at £4 per cent. =£49. Ans.
- (74) £1368 7s. 5d. + 4s. 4d. = 328409d. + 52d.= 6315·55 $\frac{10}{10}$ dol., or 6315 dol. $55\frac{10}{10}$ cts. Ans.
- (75) The shares are, respectively, 1, 2, 3, 4,...10ths of the sum, viz. £33 6s. $3\frac{39}{10}d$. £66 12s. $7\frac{19}{20}d$. £99 18s. $11\frac{37}{40}d$., and £133 5s. $3\frac{9}{10}d$. Ans.
- (76) 15120 mi. ÷ 360° = 42 mi. to a degree. Ans. 15120 mi. in 24 hrs. = 630 mi. per hr., or 10½ mi. per min. Ans.

- (77) The question proposes to find the rate per cent. per ann., at which £247 1s. 8d. produces £4 18s. 10d. int. in 4 mths. £4 18s. 10d. in 4 mths. =£14 16s. 6d. for 12 mths. £247 1s. 8d.: 100::£14 16s 6d.: 6. Ans.
- (78) $\sqrt{5,83\cdot61} = 23\cdot1$. Ans. $2\sqrt{1771561} = 121$. Ans. 1728 161 = 121. Ans. 1728 361 = 361/43561 361/43561 43561
- (79) $93\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$, or £93\frac{3}{8}\$, purchases £100 stock; $93\frac{3}{8}$: 540::£100:£578\frac{25}{85}\$. Ans.
- (80) 5 ox,=7 hor., \therefore 1 ox. = $1\frac{2}{5}$ hor., \therefore 2 ox. = $2\frac{4}{5}$ hor.; \therefore 2 ox. + 3 hor. = $5\frac{4}{5}$ hor. \therefore 5 hor. : 7 hor.::87 da.: 105 da. Ans.
- (81) £3 13s. 6d. +2=36s. 9d., the share of 21 men; 36s. 9d. +21=1s. 9d. to each man 1s. 9d. + 3=0s. 7d. to each child ∴ 1s. 2d. to each wom.
- (82) $4\frac{1}{2}s. \times 133 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{7}{19} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$ = $\frac{9}{2}s. \times 7 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{32} = \frac{567}{128}s. = 4s. 5\frac{5}{32}d.$ Ans.
- (83) Circumference=3·14159 yds.; ∴ 1760 yds.+3·14159 =176000000+314159=560·226-yds. Ans.
- (84) A supplies 1 measure per minute, and the content of the cistern is 4 such measures; of which B supplies meas., and C discharges 1 meas. per min.

When C is opened, A and B have supplied 3 meas.; $+\frac{4}{5}$ meas.; then, $4-3\frac{4}{5}=\frac{1}{5}$ meas. to be supplied, at the rate of $1+\frac{4}{5}-1\frac{2}{5}$, or $\frac{2}{15}$ meas. per min.; hence the cistern would now be filled in $\frac{1}{5}\div\frac{2}{15}=1\frac{1}{2}$ min. Ans.

- $3_{\frac{1}{5}}^{4}$ meas. = 361 gal.; $\therefore \frac{1}{5}$ meas. = 19 gal.; or 1 meas. = 95 gal. In $4_{\frac{1}{2}}^{4}$ min. A supplies $4_{\frac{1}{2}}^{4}$ meas. = $427_{\frac{1}{2}}^{4}$ gal. In $2_{\frac{1}{3}}^{4}$ min. B supplies 2 meas. = 190 gal. Ans.
- (85) $\frac{27225}{97\frac{1}{2}}$ cents at £3\frac{1}{4} = $\frac{27225 \times 13}{390}$ =£907 10s. Ans.

(86)
$$\frac{15}{16} - \frac{14}{15} + \frac{13}{14} - \frac{11}{12} = \frac{105 + 104}{112} - \frac{56 + 55}{60},$$

$$= \frac{209}{112} - \frac{37}{20} = \frac{1045 - 1036}{560} = \frac{9}{560}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 21s. + \frac{3}{16} \text{ of } 5s. + \frac{3}{10} \text{ of } 7\frac{1}{2}s. =$$

$$7.875s. + .9375s. + 2.25s. = 11.0625s.;$$

$$\text{which} \div 16s. \text{ gives } .69140625. \quad Ans.$$

(87) £325
$$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{1}{100} = £\frac{391}{64} = £6$$
 2s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$. Ans.

(88) 18:45 m.
3:27 da.
54:45s.
$$: 16s. : \frac{16s. \times 45 \times 9 \times 45}{18 \times 54} = £15. \quad Ans.$$

- (89) Circuit of room = $(21 \text{ ft. } 9\frac{1}{2} \text{ in. } + 15 \text{ ft. } 7 \text{ in.}) \times 2 = 74\frac{3}{4} \text{ ft.};$ $\therefore 74\frac{3}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{6} \text{ sq. ft. } \text{ of paper required; and the width being } 22\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.}$ or $1\frac{7}{6} \text{ ft., we have}$ $(74\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{6}) + 1\frac{7}{8} = 299 \times 65 + 60$ $= 323\frac{1}{12} \text{ ft. } = 107\frac{36}{36} \text{ yds., length of paper required.} \quad \textit{Ans.}$
- (90) $\frac{845}{4}d. \times \frac{3642}{100} = \frac{169}{2}d. \times \frac{1821}{20}$ = 307749d. $\div 40 = £32$ 1s. $1\frac{19}{40}$. Ans. $120d. \times \frac{17}{18} \times \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{5}{6} = 85d.$ $861d. \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{7} = 82$ 3d. Ans.
- (91) As the latter rate of income is $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3}$ or $1\frac{1}{6}$ of the former, so should the price of the latter stock be $1\frac{1}{6}$ of $85\frac{1}{8} = 99\frac{5}{16}$. Ans. $85\frac{1}{6} : 5000 :: £3 : £176 4s. <math>2\frac{179}{237}d$. Ans.
- (92) 2 years' rent Int. on 1 yr's. rent $\frac{4 \cdot 12 \cdot 0}{4 \cdot 13 \cdot 0} = £188 \cdot 12s. 0d.$ $\frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}}{0 \text{ Other expenses}} = £62 \cdot 17s. 4d.$ $\frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = \frac{65 \cdot 0s. 8d.}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}$ Balance, £123 11s. 4d. Ans.
- (93) Circuit of room = (19 ft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. + 16 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.) × 2 = 72 ft. Surface to be painted = 72 sq. ft. × $10\frac{1}{4}$ = 738 sq. ft. = 82 sq. yds. @ $9\frac{1}{2}d$ = £3 4s. 11d. Ans.
- (94) $1618\frac{1}{2} \div 69\frac{1}{22} = 3237 \div 139\frac{1}{11} = 35607 \div 1519 = 23\frac{670}{1618} \deg$. Ans.

$$\frac{5}{7} \text{ of } \pounds 2 \text{ 7s. } 8\frac{1}{4}d. = \pounds 1 \text{ 14s. } 0\frac{3}{4}d. \text{ Ans.}$$

$$\frac{3}{10} \text{ of } \pounds 1 \text{ 6s. } 8d. = \pounds 0 \text{ 8s. } 0d. \text{ Ans.}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\pounds}1 \text{ 6s. } 0\frac{3}{4}d.}{6.0625s.} = \pounds \cdot 303125;$$

$$\therefore \pounds 1 \text{ 6s. } 0\frac{3}{4}d. = 1\cdot 303125 \text{ of } \pounds 1$$

$$= \cdot 06515625 \text{ of } \pounds 20. \text{ Ans.}$$

- (95) 26)33 lbs. 3 oz. 11 dwt. 14 grs. 1 lb. 3 oz. 7 dwt. $8\frac{11}{13}$ grs. Ans. $3\frac{3}{4}$ guin. $\times 399\frac{139}{325}$ oz. = $1498\frac{27}{24}$ guin. Ans.
- (96) 10798: 150::463: 62331 ft. Ans.
- (98) Int. on $100 = 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{12} = 1\frac{7}{8}$; \therefore 100 is the present worth of $101\frac{7}{8}$, or 800 is the present worth of 815, or 160 of 163; $\therefore \frac{160}{163}$ of £325 16s. 8d. =£319 16s. $8\frac{120}{163}d$. Ans.
- (99) √53,14,41=729. Ans. √11,95,50·66,91,21=345·761. Ans. № 000,328,509=069. Ans.

2/27,054.036,008 = 30.02. Ans.

(100) 37: 20 m. 7: 13 fie. 130: 90 yds. 150: $129\frac{1}{2}$ yds. :: $3\frac{1}{4}$ da. : $\frac{13 \times 5 \times 13 \times 45 \times 259}{37 \times 7 \times 130 \times 150}$ = $13 \times 3 + 20 = 1\frac{19}{20}$ day. Ans.

(101) 1 wom.= $1\frac{2}{5}$ ch.; also, 1 man= $1\frac{2}{3}$ wom.= $2\frac{2}{3}$ ch. \therefore 2 men + 3 wom + 4 ch.= $5\frac{1}{3}$ ch. + $4\frac{4}{5}$ ch. + 4 ch.= $14\frac{2}{15}$ ch. 14 $\frac{2}{15}$: 8 :: 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. : $\frac{53 \times 60}{212}$ = 15 hrs. Ans.

- (102) $162 \div 27 = 6$ hrs.; $121 \div 9\frac{1}{2} = 12\frac{16}{16}$ hrs.; $27 \div 8 = 3\frac{3}{8}$ hrs. $6 + 12\frac{14}{16} \div 3\frac{3}{8} = 22\frac{15}{15}$ hrs. = 12 hrs. + 10 hrs. 6 min. $42\frac{13}{16}$ sec. 1 hr. 47 min. + 10 hrs. 6 min. $42\frac{12}{16}$ sec. = 11 hrs. 53 min. $42\frac{12}{16}$ sec. past midnight; which is 6 min. $17\frac{7}{19}$ sec. before noon of the following day. Ans.
- (103) $864\frac{1}{4}$ sq. ft. $\times 62\frac{1}{2} + 9 = \frac{3457 \times 125}{72}$ sq. yds. $= 6001\frac{53}{72}$ sq. yds.
- (104) B's proportion is $\frac{3}{28}$, and C's is $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{25}{28}$, or $\frac{15}{28}$. Now, $\frac{1}{28}$ of $27s. \times \frac{77}{540} \times \frac{75 \times 2}{15 \times 7} \times \frac{40 \times 7}{30 \times 11} = \frac{1}{6}s. = 2d$. \therefore B's $\frac{3}{28} = 2d. \times 3 = 0s. 6d$. C's $\frac{15}{28} = 2d. \times 15 = 2s. 6d$.
- (105) Int. on $100 = 4\frac{1}{4} \times 3 = 13\frac{1}{2}$; ... 100 is the present worth of $113\frac{1}{2}$; or 200 the present worth of 227. $\frac{200}{297} \text{ of } \frac{2295}{2} = £1011\frac{8}{227} = Ans.$
- (106) A, $2000 \times 8 + 3000 \times 4$ = 28000B, $750 \times 4 + 3750 \times 3 + 2450 \times 5 = \frac{26500}{54500}$ A's share of profit = $\frac{280}{545}$ of £1635 = £840
 B's, 1635 840 = £795
- (107) 7000 grs. $\div 32 = 218\frac{3}{4}$ grs. in 1 hf. penny; 5760 grs. $\div 44\frac{1}{2} = 129\frac{9}{38}$ grs. in 1 guinea; Difference, $89\frac{311}{36}$ grs. Ans.
- (108) £2:£21::£100:£1050. Ans.
- (109) $(154 \times 20 \times 12) \div 3\frac{1}{2} = 44 \times 20 \times 12 = £10560$. Ans.
- (110) Original int. = $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ or $\frac{7}{200}$ of £18752 = £656·32 27 spent in excess of interest.

 Int. $\frac{656\cdot32}{655\cdot375}$ = $\frac{27 + 0.945}{656\cdot32}$ = $\frac{27\cdot945}{18697\cdot055}$ spent over interest.

 Int. $\frac{654\cdot396325}{27 + 1.923675}$ = $\frac{28\cdot923675}{18668\cdot131325}$ remainder, 3rd yr.

 £18668 2s. $\frac{7825}{1825}d$. Ans.

(111) 5 p. c. per annum for 20 yrs. is 100 per cent.; so that the money doubles itself every 20 yrs.; and, therefore, we have to find how often 100 can be multiplied successively by 2, so that the product may not exceed 1000. Now, 1000+100=10; and the highest power of 2 contained in 10 is 2*=8; hence,

£100 × 8 = £800, amount in 3 periods, each 20 yrs. 1000 - 800 = £200 = int. of £800 for 5 yrs. ∴ 3 times 20 + 5 = 65 yrs. Ans.

- (112) 10 p. c. or $\frac{1}{10}$ of £25 = £2 10s.; ... the 40 gals. are to be sold for £27 10s.; which is at 13s. 9d. a gal. Ans.
- (113) 5 qrs. at 60s. + 3 qrs. at 54s. = 300 + 162 = 462s.; $462s. \times \frac{32}{62} = 14s. \times 32 = 448s. = £22 8s.$ Ans.
- (114) £30 : 20 mi. £ $14\frac{1}{2}$: £ $5\frac{7}{16}$ } :: 60 cwt. : $\frac{15 \text{ cwt. } \times 5 \times 87}{15 \times 29}$ = 15 cwt. Ans.
- (115) 14 sq. ft. 11 in. = 2027 sq. in. $\sqrt{20,27} = 45.0222167$ lineal in. = 3 ft. 9.02222 in. Ans.
- (116) A's outlay: B's::1158s.: 594s., or 579: 297; or A's outlay was $\frac{579}{876}$, and B's $\frac{297}{876}$, of the whole; $\frac{.579-297}{876} \text{ or } \frac{282}{876} \text{ of whole outlay} = \pounds7\frac{5}{6};$ $282:579::\pounds7\frac{5}{6}:\pounds\frac{1}{6}\times579+6$ $=\pounds193\div12=\pounds16 \quad 1s. \ 8d. \ A.$ $\pounds7 \ 16s. \ 8d. \ less=8 \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad B.$ Ans.
- (117) 29.50 cents. at £3 = £88 10s., first income; 22.5 cents sold at $75\frac{1}{4}$ produced £ $\frac{59 \times 301}{8}$; $\frac{59 \times 301}{8 \times 110\frac{5}{8}}$ Russian cents at £5 = £ $\frac{59 \times 301}{885}$ =£100 6s. 8d., second income; 88 10 0 An increase of £11 16s. 8d. Ans.
- (118) $\sqrt{\frac{225}{169}} = \frac{15}{13} = 1\frac{2}{13}$. Ans. $\sqrt{11,95,50,66,91,21} = 345761$. Ans. $3\sqrt{1953,125} = 125$. Ans. 1728 365 43200 225125 1825 22512545025
- (119) 42 sh. = 7 ox.; \therefore 3 sh. = $\frac{1}{2}$ ox. = £10; hence 1 ox. = £20, or 100 ox. = £2000. Are.

- (120) 4 lbs. at 3s. +7 lbs. at 4s. = 40s. 11 lbs. at 3s. 9d. = $41\frac{1}{2}s$.; ... gain on 40s. = $1\frac{1}{4}s$. 40s. : 100:: $1\frac{1}{2}s$. : $3\frac{1}{5}$ p. c. Ans.
- (121) Amt. of £1 for 3 yrs. at 4½ p. c.

is by compound interest =
$$\left(1 + \frac{4\frac{1}{8}}{100}\right)^{8} = \left(\frac{209}{200}\right)^{8}$$
, and by simple interest = $1 + \frac{13\frac{1}{2}}{100} = \frac{227}{200}$;

difference = $(9129329 - 9080000) \div 80000000$; $\therefore \pounds \frac{49329 \times 150}{8000000} = \frac{49329s. \times 3}{8000} = 18s. 5\frac{1961}{2000}d.$ Ans.

(122) 7: 5 m.
800: 1800 ft.
700: 960 ft.
12: 14 hrs. :
$$3\frac{1}{2}$$
 da. : $\frac{7 \times 5 \times 900 \times 960 \times 14}{7 \times 800 \times 700 \times 12}$

- (123) A has $\frac{4}{3}$ of B's no., and C has $\frac{7}{6}$ of A's no. = $\frac{7}{6}$ of $\frac{4}{3}$ of B's; hence the nos. of A, B, C are as $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, and $\frac{7}{6}$ of $\frac{4}{3}$, or as 12, 9, and 14; sum 35; hence $770 \div 35 = 22$; which × the proportional nos. gives 264, 198, 308. Ans.
- (124) £12:£ $6\frac{3}{4\frac{1}{5}}$:24 mo. }::£100: $\frac{100 \times 27 \times 6}{6 \times 9}$ =£300. Ans.
- (125) 25 cents at 48 = £12008 cents at $99 = \frac{792}{1992}$

 $\frac{1992}{93\frac{3}{8}}$ cents in the Consols = $\frac{1992 \times 800}{747}$ = £2133\frac{1}{8}. Ans.

(126) 56 ac. @ £81 3s. 6d. = £4545 16s. 0d.
67 @ 92 4 8 6179 12 8
71 @ 109 3 2 7750 4 10
15 p. c. =
$$\frac{15}{100}$$
 = $\frac{3}{20}$ of £18475 13 6
20)55427 0 6
£2771 7s. $0\frac{3}{10}$ d. Ans.

- (127) 144: 80 sq. in. $8\frac{1}{4}$: 20 cwt. $\}$:: $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft.: $\frac{11 \times 40 \times 20}{36 \times 33}$ = 200 ft. +27 = 7 ft. 4\frac{9}{2} in. Ans.
- (128) When A has given B $\frac{19}{18}$ of $\frac{39}{174}$ of (18s. 12s.) = 6d., then A has 18s. 6d., or 17s. 6d., and B has 12s. 6d. $17s. 6d. \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{7} = 6s. 3d.$ $12s. 6d. \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{11}{15} = 4s. 7d.$ C's money is $= \overline{10s. 10d.} \times 1\frac{1}{6} = 16s. 3d.$ Ans.

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- (129) No. of sq. yds. of carpet = $28 \times 19 \div 9$, Length of carpet bought = $\frac{28 \times 19}{9 \times \frac{3}{4}}$ yds. $\therefore \cos t = \frac{69d \times 28 \times 19 \times 4}{9 \times 3} = £22 \ 13s. \ 2\frac{2}{5}d. \quad Ans.$
- (130) First income = 20 cents at £3 $\frac{1}{2}$ = £70; 20 cents sold out at 99 = £1980; Second income = $\frac{1980}{86\frac{5}{8}}$ cents at £3 = $\frac{480}{7}$ = £68 $\frac{4}{7}$; £70 - £68 $\frac{4}{7}$ = £1 $\frac{3}{7}$ decrease. = Ans.
- (132) £8\frac{3}{4}: £3228 3s. 4d.::£100: $\frac{100 \times 3228\frac{1}{6}}{8\frac{3}{4}}$ $= \frac{400 \times 19369}{35 \times 6} = £36893 \text{ 6s. 8d.} \quad Ans.$
- (133) $\frac{5\frac{1}{3}s. \times 15 \times 11\frac{1}{4} \times 60}{144} = \frac{16 \times 5 \times 45 \times 15}{144} = 375s. = £18 15s.$ Ans.
- (134) 3 lbs. of sugar and 1 lb. tea cost 72d. 10 p. c. on S. along with 10 p. c. on T. $=\frac{1}{10}$ of $72d = \frac{7\frac{1}{3}d}{79\frac{1}{8}d}$. \therefore 40 p. c. on S. must be $=84d 79\frac{1}{3}d$, or $4\frac{4}{5}d$. \therefore 40 p. c. on S. must be $=84d 79\frac{1}{3}d$, or $4\frac{4}{5}d$. \Rightarrow 40 : $4\frac{4}{5}d$. \Rightarrow 100 : 12d, \Rightarrow 1s. cost of the sugar \Rightarrow 4ns. 6-1 = 5s. cost of the tea
- (135) Bought 14 sheep for £39 6s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$.

 4 p. c. $=\frac{1}{25}$ = $\frac{1}{40}$ 17 11

 Sold 6 at £1 16s. = $\frac{1}{25}$ 10 16 0

 8 to be sold for £30 1s. 11d.

 which is at £3 15s. $2\frac{7}{2}d$. each. Ans.
- (136) If 11·324 represents the weight of 1 cub. in. of lead, then ·240 , , 1 cub. in. of cork; ∴ 11·324 × 60 + ·24 × 54,=692·4, represents the weight of 1538²/₃ cub. in. of fir. ∴ 692·4 + 1538²/₃ = 2077·2 ÷ 4616 = ·45, the comparative weight of 1 cub. in. of fir. Ans.

(137)
$$10s.: 12\frac{1}{2}s.::95: 118\frac{3}{4}$$
, or $18\frac{3}{4}$ p. c. gain $95: 10s.::100: 10s. 6\frac{6}{19}d$. prime cost $Ans.$

Otherwise:

Articles that cost 100s, were sold for 95s.; ∴ 95s.+10s. = 9½ is the no. of articles that cost 100s. Then, if 9½ articles were sold at 12½s., the amount would be 118½s, showing a gain of 18½ per cent. Ans.

Also, prime cost of each article = $100s. \div 9\frac{1}{2} = Ans.$

Otherwise:

$$\begin{array}{c} 1.04^{5} = 1.2166529024 \\ 2000 \\ \hline 2433.3058048 \\ 75 \times (1.04^{5} - 1) + 04 = \begin{array}{c} 406.2241920 \\ \underline{\cancel{2}} & \underline{\cancel$$

- (140) $85\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{12}{19}$ hrs.: 15×6 hrs.:: 12 m.: $\frac{12 \times 90 \times 38}{171 \times 240} = 1$ m. Ans.

(141) Good debts = £456 18s. 1d.
£360 7s.
$$10d. \times \frac{4}{20} = 72$$
 1 6 $\frac{4}{5}$
120 13 0 $\times \frac{9}{20} = 30$ 3 3
19 18 0 $\times \frac{9}{20} = 8$ 19 $1\frac{1}{5}$
Assets,
£3408 12 0 = $\frac{1}{6}$

His assets being $\frac{1}{6}$ of his liabilities, he can pay $\frac{1}{6}$ of 20s. = 3s, 4d, in the £. Ans.

(142)
$$6\frac{2}{7} + 1\frac{2}{8} = (44 \times 9) \div (11 \times 7) = \frac{36}{7};$$

 $\frac{36}{7}$ of $31\frac{1}{2}s. = 18 \times 63 \div 7 = £8 \ 2s.$
 $A£2 \ 13s. + £8 \ 2s. = £10 \ 15s.;$
B had latterly $\frac{1}{4}$ of £10 \ 15s. = 5s.
 \therefore B had at first £8 \ 2s. + 5s. = £8 \ 7s. Ans.

(143)
$$\sqrt{100,38,03,61} = 10019$$
. Ans. $\sqrt[3]{000,405,224} = 074$. Ans. 2001 3803 214 $14700|62224$ 2001 $856|62224$ 20029 180261 180261 15556

*\5764801, or 5764801, =5764801 \therefore \sqrt{5764801} = 2401; \sqrt{2401} = 49; \sqrt{49} = 7. Ans.

- (144) $\frac{1728 \text{ c. in.} \times 294\frac{1}{4}}{13\frac{3}{8} \times 12 \times 6 \times 12} = \frac{588\frac{1}{9} \times 8}{107} = \frac{4708}{107} = 44 \text{ in.} = 3\frac{2}{3} \text{ ft.} \quad Ans.$ Weight of water = $(294\frac{1}{4} \times 1728 \times 252\frac{1}{3}) \div 7000$ = $(3531 \times 12 \times 3030) \div 7000 = 18341\frac{1}{178} \text{ lbs. Av.}$ = 8 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. $1\frac{4}{178} \text{ lb. } Ans.$
- $\begin{array}{c} \text{(145)} \ \ \pounds 1 : \pounds 100 \\ 5 : 1 \ \text{yr.} \end{array} \right\} :: \pounds_{\frac{1}{20}} : 1 \ \text{p. c.} \quad \textit{Ans.}$
- (146) Here the bill-broker's charge is supposed to be equivalent to a true discount of 5 p. c. per annum.
 Int. on 100 for 2 mths. at 5 p. c. = ⁵/₆.
 100⁵/₆: £600::100: £⁶⁰⁰/₁₉₁ = £595 0s. 9¹¹¹/₁₂₁d. Ans.
- (147) I go 27-15, or 12 mi., in the time the coach goes 15, that is, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; so that we meet at $7+1\frac{1}{2}=8$ hrs. 30 min.; and as I have gone 12 mi. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., I shall go the remaining 15 mi. in $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ hr. $52\frac{1}{2}$ min., and therefore arrive at 8 hr. 30 min. +1 hr. $52\frac{1}{2}$ min. =10 hr. $22\frac{1}{2}$ min. Ans.
- (148) £16:£72 10:15 da. $\}$:: 18 mi. : $\frac{18 \times 72 \times 15}{16 \times 10} = 121\frac{1}{2}$ mi. Ans.

$$\begin{array}{c} (1+3\frac{1}{2}) \text{ of } \frac{1}{2} \text{ a guin.} = \frac{1}{7} \text{ of a guin.} = 3s. \\ (3+3\frac{3}{4}) \text{ of } 15\frac{1}{2}s. = \frac{4}{5} \text{ of } 15\frac{1}{2}s. = \frac{12\cdot4s.}{20\underbrace{)15\cdot4s.}} \\ & \underbrace{20\underbrace{)15\cdot4s.}_{\cancel{\cancel{-}}}} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{array}$$

(150) $\sqrt{18.40,41} = 4.29$. Ans. $\sqrt[3]{444,194,947} = 763$. Ans.

(151)
$$6d. \times 12 \times 50 = 300s.$$
 to the men for 1 day;
 $2d. \times 8 \times 35 = \frac{46_{3}^{2}s.}{346_{3}^{2}s.}$ to the boys for 1 day;
 $346_{3}^{2}s. \times 5_{\frac{1}{2}}$ da. $\times 52$ wks.
 $= 346_{3}^{2}s. \times 11 \times 26 = 99146_{3}^{2}s. = £4957$ 6s. 8d. Ans.

- (153) One gets £3 for every £75 invested; and we have to find the corresponding investment to produce £3½.
 3:3½::75:25 × 3½=87½. Ans.
- (154) Int. on 100 for 7 mths. $= \frac{19}{4} \times \frac{7}{12} = 2\frac{87}{46}$; therefore, 100 is the present worth of $102\frac{37}{48}$; or, 4800 the present worth of 4933. $4933:54263d.::4800:4800d.\times11=£220$ the pres. worth, Ans., and the discount =£6 is. 11d. Ans.

(155)
$$\frac{\text{£26 15s. 5d.}}{3 \times 20} \times \frac{120}{100} = 535s. 5d. + 50 = 10s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$$
 Ans.

- (156) The proposed reciprocals are 1, \(\frac{1}{23}\), \(\frac{1}{25}\), \(\frac{1}{25}\), \(\frac{1}{25}\), \(\frac{1}{25}\), \(\frac{1}{25}\), \(\frac{1}{25}\), which, when multiplied by the common denominator, 60, are found to be as 60, 30, 20, 15, 12, and 10; sum 147.
 Accordingly, \(\frac{1}{25}\), \(\frac{1}{25}\) of (21s. \(\times 7+2\)) = 30s. the 1st part; \(\frac{1}{2}\) of that is 15s., the 2nd part; \(\frac{1}{3}\) of it is 10s. &c. Ans.
- (157) \checkmark :00,13,46,89 = :0367. Ans. \checkmark : $\frac{9409}{225} = \frac{97}{15} = 6\frac{7}{15}$. Ans.
- (158) $1-(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{6})$ leaves $\frac{1}{12}$ of the trees = 50; therefore, the whole no. is 600. Ans.
- (159) Receives at the end of 6 mths. for loan of £100, £2 10s. 0d. Interest on £2 10s. for the next 6 mths., Receives at the end of 12 mths., $2 ext{10} ext{0}$ Pays at the end of 12 mths., $3 ext{10} ext{0}$ Gains on £100 in 12 mths., $2 ext{11s} ext{3d}$ £1 11s. 3d. : £200::£100 : £12800. Ans.

- (160) The question may be put thus:—If 5s, 4d, be $1\frac{1}{8}$ of the prime cost, how much more than the prime cost is 6s.? $5\frac{1}{3}s$.: 6s.:: $1\frac{1}{8}$: $1\frac{17}{64}$, or $\frac{17}{64}$ more than prime cost; and $\frac{17}{64}$ of 100 is $=26\frac{9}{18}$ p. c. gain. Ans..
- (161) $105:100::9\frac{1}{2}d. \times 28:\frac{19d. \times 40}{3}$; which, divided by 57d. gives, $\frac{19\times 40}{3\times 57}=40+9$, or $4\frac{4}{9}$ lbs. Ans

(162)
$$\frac{729}{1917} = \frac{81 \times 9}{213 \times 9} = \frac{27}{71}. \quad Ans.$$

$$1 \cdot 00 + 256 = \cdot 00390625. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{7}{8} = \frac{150 + 140 + 8 + 175}{200} = \frac{478}{200}$$

$$\therefore 2 + 3 + 1 + 2\frac{73}{200} = 8\frac{73}{200}. \quad Ans.$$

$$\frac{11}{6} \times \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{13}{3} \times \frac{24}{187} = \frac{13 \times 4}{3 \times 17} = \frac{52}{51} = 1\frac{1}{61}. \quad Ans.$$

(163)
$$5432:169\frac{3}{4}::6914:\frac{6914\times679}{5432\times4}=\frac{3457}{16}=216\frac{1}{16}$$
 Ans.

- (164) Interest on $100 = 1\frac{1}{4}$; ... 100 is the present worth of $101\frac{1}{4}$; or 400 of 405; or 80 of 81. $\therefore \frac{80}{10}$ of £131 $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1058}{18} \times \frac{80}{10}$ #£130. Ans.
- (165) $\frac{8\frac{1}{2}d. \times 937\frac{1}{2} \times 66\frac{2}{3}}{9} = \frac{17d. \times 1875 \times 200}{9 \times 12} = 59027\frac{7}{9}d.$ $= £245 \ 18s. \ 11\frac{7}{3}d. \quad Ans.$

(167) The discount is £11 on £240; 240: 100::11: $4\frac{7}{12}$ p. c. per annum. Ans.

Now, if £11 be $20\frac{5}{8}$ p. c. on what would have been saved annually without the discount, then, $20\frac{5}{8}$: 11::£240: £53\frac{1}{8}, the annual saving; 240

£ $\overline{293}$, the annual income. Ans.

- (168) The velocities per minute are $\frac{186\frac{1}{4}}{16\frac{5}{9} \times 60}$ and $\frac{196\frac{7}{8}}{18\frac{2}{3} \times 60}$; =\frac{2235}{11920} \text{ mi. and } \frac{1575}{8960} \text{ mi.} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ mi. and } \frac{45}{256} \text{ mi.} \text{ which are as 48: 45, or as 16: 15. } \text{ Ans.} \text{ Again, in } 6\frac{3}{4} \text{ min. the horses would be separated by } \frac{48 \times 45}{256} \text{ mi. } \times \frac{27}{4} = \frac{93 \times 27}{1024} \text{ mi.} = 2 \text{ mi. } 795\frac{25}{32} \text{ yds. } \text{ Ans.} \text{
- (169) $\frac{29}{8}$ of $\frac{11}{5}$ of $\frac{151}{20}$ of $\frac{240}{1}d$. $+\frac{66}{7}$ of $\frac{35}{9}$ of $\frac{12}{1}d$. $+\frac{33}{4}$ of $\frac{33}{8}d$. $=14450\frac{7}{10}+440+34\frac{1}{32}=14924\frac{117}{180}d$. =£62 3s. $8\frac{117}{180}d$. Ans. Again, $3\frac{1}{2}d$. $\frac{3}{8}$ × $\frac{5}{14}$ × $\frac{11}{12}=\frac{55}{128}d$. $14924\frac{117}{130}d$. $+\frac{185}{134}d$. $=14924\cdot73125$ × $128\div55$ =37433.92. Ans.
- (170) $\sqrt{2\cdot05_0^4} = \sqrt{(205_0^4 + 100)} = \sqrt{(1849 + 900)}$ $= 43 \div 30 = 1\cdot43$. Ans. $\sqrt{42\cdot0336_0^1} = \sqrt{(420336_0^1 + 10000)}$ $= \sqrt{(3783025 + 90000)} = 1945 \div 300 = 6\cdot483$. Ans. $\sqrt[3]{15\cdot438,249} = 2\cdot49$. Ans. $\sqrt[3]{629\cdot422,793} = 8\cdot57$. Ans.
- (171) 24 hrs.: 308×16 hrs:: $\frac{6000}{2240}$ tons: $\frac{6000 \times 22 \times 16}{160 \times 24}$ tons = $50 \times 11 = 550$ tons. Ans. 308 da.: 6 da.:: $63s. \times 550$: $9s. \times 75$ = £33 15s. weekly returns; 20 0 £13 15s. gain per week; 20:100::13\frac{3}{2}: 66\frac{3}{2} p. c. Ans.
- (172) 100s.: 15s.::21 $\frac{1}{4}$ s.: 3s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. gain, or loss; 15s. \pm 3s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. = 18s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d, and 11s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. Ans
- (173) The value of silver equal in weight to gold worth £1750 is £1750+14=£125; the value of silver equal in bulk to gold worth £1750 is $\frac{10}{19}$ of £125=£65 15s. $9\frac{9}{18}d$.
- (174) No. of stones = $1760 \times 112 \times 4$ at $127\frac{3}{4}d$ = 511d × $1971\frac{3}{8}$ · = 100728320d = £419701 6s. 8d. Ans.
- (175) 22 oz. at 5s. = £5 10s. 0d. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dwt. or $\frac{49}{80}$ oz. $\cos \frac{49}{80}$ of $5s. = \frac{0}{25} \frac{3}{13s} \frac{0\frac{3}{4}}{13s}$. Ans.

- (176) $\frac{3}{2}$ 2460375=135; $\frac{3}{2}$ 4096=16; $\frac{4}{5}$ 50625= $\frac{\sqrt{225}}{15}$ =15; $\frac{135}{16}$ +15= $\frac{9}{16}$. Ans.
- (178) The fast train will reach London in 120+25=4½ hrs. The luggage train in ¹²⁶/₁₅ times 50 min. =6½ hrs.
 ∴ the latter must have left 6½-4½ or 1½½ hrs. before the fast train; viz. 1 hr. 52 min. before 2 o'clock; or at 8 min. past 12. Ans.
- (179) Com. on £126 at $\frac{5}{8}$ p. c. $=\frac{5}{800}$ or $\frac{1}{160}$ of £126 =£ $\frac{63}{80}$; £1 11s. 6d =£1 $\frac{23}{40}$ =£ $\frac{63}{40}$; $\frac{63}{80}$ + $\frac{63}{40}$ = $\frac{40}{80}$ = 5. Ans.
- (180) 5s. per yd. $=\frac{5}{4}$ of 5s. or 6s. 3d. per ell; 6s. 3d.: 6s. 4d.::108: $109\frac{1}{36}$; or $9\frac{1}{36}$ p. c. profit. Ans.
- (181) $2 \cdot 007,301,384 = \cdot 194$; $2 \cdot 32,768 = 32$; $\sqrt{\frac{289}{4} = \frac{17}{2}} = 8 \cdot 5$; $32 \cdot 194 \times 8 \cdot 5 = 273 \cdot 649$. Ans.
- (182) Int. on $100 = \frac{39}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$; \therefore 100 is the present worth of $101\frac{5}{8}$; or 800 of 813; $\therefore \frac{800}{813}$ of $10569s. = 13s. \times 800 = £520$. Ans.
- (183) 240) $\frac{8}{4}$, 720, 960; $240 \times 3 \times 4 = 2880$. Ans. $17\frac{1}{2}$ yds. + 1760 yds. = 7 mi. $+ (64 \times 11) = \cdot 009943$ is mi. Ans. $\frac{5}{9}$ of $\frac{5}{13}$ of 30d. + 42d. $= \frac{75 \times 30}{42 \times 117} = \frac{125}{273}$. Ans.
- (184) The rates of income per £ invested are £ $\frac{3}{98\frac{3}{8}}$ and £ $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{106\frac{1}{4}}$, = £ $\frac{21}{688\frac{5}{8}}$ and £ $\frac{21}{637\frac{1}{2}}$; and as the latter is the greater value, the $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cents is best. Ans.
- (185) The shares are as 3, 5, and 8; sum 16; hence £1000+16 =£62 10s.; which × 3, 5, 8, gives the several shares A £187 10s., B £312 10s., C £500. Ans.

(186)
$$\frac{4776}{7000}$$
 lbs. Av. each 7000 grs. = 28776 grs. = 1199 dwt. = 4 lbs. 11 oz. 19 dwt. Ans. $34\frac{1}{8}$ lbs. = 34·125 lbs. = 3046875 cwt.; hence, 3·3046875 cwt. = 165234375 ton. Ans. $0975 = \frac{975}{10000} = \frac{39}{400}$. Ans. $63 = \frac{63}{99} = \frac{7}{11}$. Ans. $5243 = 5\frac{243}{999} = 5\frac{8}{37} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{194}{370} = \frac{97}{185}$. Ans.

(187) $3696 \times \frac{21}{20}$ tons, common weight, $\frac{6\frac{7}{8}}{100}$ of which is $= \frac{3696 \times 21 \times 55}{20 \times 800} = \frac{231 \times 1155}{1000} = 266 \text{ tons } 16\frac{1}{10} \text{ cwt.} \quad Ans.$

(188) A furlong being 660 ft., the extent of the parish is 6 × 660 × 4 × 660 sq. ft. The area within the plantation is 400 ft. shorter in length and breadth, and is therefore 3560 ft. by 2240 ft.; and from this inner area are to be deducted for the roads 3560 × 60 and 2240 × 41, excepting a space equal to the area of intersection of the roads = 60 × 41; leaving, therefore, 3560 × 2180 - 2180 × 41 sq. ft. = 3519 × 2180 sq. ft. = 391 × 2180 sq. yds. of field; 852380 sq. yds. +4840 sq. yds. = 176 ac. 540 sq. yds. Ans.

$$\begin{array}{l}
(189) \quad 5\frac{1}{3} : 52\frac{1}{4} \text{ lbs.} \\
5\frac{3}{4} : 18\frac{1}{2}s.
\end{array} \right\} :: 6d. : \frac{6d. \times 209 \times 37}{11 \times 23} = \frac{114d. \times 37}{23} \\
= 183\frac{9}{23}d. = 15s. 3\frac{9}{23}d. \quad Ans.$$

(190) Int. on $100 = \frac{1}{4}$ of $4\frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{8}$; : 100 is the present worth of $101\frac{1}{8}$, or 800 of 809. $\frac{800}{809}$ of £273 0s. 9d. = 64800d = £270. Ans.

(191) The 1st+2=the $2nd+\frac{3}{2}$ =the $3rd+\frac{4}{3}$ =the $4th+\frac{5}{4}$; or the battalions are as 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$; or as 24, 18, 16, 15; sum 73; hence, 7300+73=100; which \times the proportional nos. gives 2400, 1800, 1600, and 1500. Ans.

- (192) The coin mina = 219 grs. $\times 50 = \frac{219 \text{ oz.} \times 50}{24 \times 20}$ at 5s. $= 219s. \times 50 + 96 = \pounds 5$ 14s. $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ Ans.

 The weight mina of gold $= \frac{219 \text{ oz.} \times 100}{24 \times 20}$ at £4 $= \pounds 219 \times 100 \div 120 = \pounds 182$ 10s. Ans.

 The weight mina of silver $= \frac{219 \text{ oz.} \times 60}{24 \times 20}$ at 5s. $= 219s. \times 60 + 96 = \pounds 6$ 16s. $10\frac{1}{3}d.$ Ans.
- (193) The legacy of the elder son $=\frac{13}{25}$ of the estate; that of the younger son $=\frac{13}{25}$ of $\frac{12}{25} = \frac{156}{625}$ of the estate; that of the widow $=\frac{12}{25}$ of $\frac{12}{25} = \frac{144}{625}$ of the estate. Now, $\frac{13}{25} - \frac{156}{625} = \frac{325 - 156}{625} = \frac{169}{625}$ of the estate $=\pounds 1690$; or $\frac{1}{625}$ of it $=\pounds 10$; which $\times 325$, 156, 144, gives the elder son £3250, the younger £1560, the widow £1440. Ans.
- (194) $36 \text{ is} = \frac{36}{240} \text{ or } \frac{3}{20} \text{ of both the required parts;}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{4} \text{ of the first added to } \frac{1}{10} \text{ of the second} = \frac{3}{20} \text{ of both;}$ $\text{hence, } \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{20} \text{ of the first must be } = \frac{3}{20} \frac{1}{10} \text{ of the second;}$ $\text{or } \frac{1}{10} \text{ of the } 1st = \frac{1}{20} \text{ of the } 2nd; \text{ or the parts are as 1 to 2;}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{3} \text{ and } \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 240 = 80 \text{ and } 160. \quad \textit{Ans.}$
- (195) 5 Eng. mi. = 4 Sc. mi.; \therefore 1 Eng. mi. = $\frac{4}{5}$ Sc. mi.; \therefore 560 Eng. mi. = $\frac{4 \times 560}{5}$ Sc. mi. = $\frac{8 \times 560}{5}$ or 896 Russ. wersts. Ans.
- (196) 2:547 ac. 3:2 qr. yrs. $: \frac{93s. \times 547}{3 \times 4} = £211$ 19s. 3d. Ans.
- (197) The rates of income per £ of investment are £ $\frac{3}{78\frac{3}{5}}$ and £ $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{95\frac{3}{16}}$; $= £\frac{21}{548\frac{5}{3}} \text{ and } £\frac{21}{571\frac{1}{5}}; \text{ and the former of these being the}$ greater value, therefore the 3 p. c. stock is best. Ans.

Again,
$$78\frac{3}{8}$$
: 1:: $\frac{1}{16}$: $\frac{1}{1254}$ gain on 1, if I sell out;
 $95\frac{3}{16}$: 1:: $\frac{1}{16}$: $\frac{1}{1523}$ loss on 1, if I sell out;
 \therefore gain on the whole = $139259\frac{5}{16}$ s. $\times \left(\frac{1}{1254} - \frac{1}{1523}\right)$;
= $\frac{2228149s. \times 269}{16 \times 1254 \times 1523} = \frac{7s. \times 269}{16 \times 6} = 19s. 7\frac{3}{8}d$. Ans.

(198) 5: 3 m.
7:
$$17\frac{1}{2}$$
 ac.
8: 9 hrs. $3 \times 35 \times 9 = 8\frac{7}{16}$ da. Ans.

(199)
$$\frac{2}{15} + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{45} = \frac{8+25}{60} + \frac{5+4}{45} = \frac{11}{20} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{4};$$

 $\therefore 3 + 2 + \frac{3}{4} = 5\frac{3}{4}. \quad Ans.$
 $3\frac{4}{27} - 2\frac{5}{5} = 3 - 2 + \frac{4}{27} - \frac{15}{27} = 1 - \frac{11}{27} = \frac{16}{27}. \quad Ans.$
 $3\frac{4}{67} + 2\frac{5}{5} = 85 \div 69 = 1\frac{16}{27}. \quad Ans.$

(200) The whole impression is sold to the retail bookseller for $6s. \times \frac{24}{25} \times \frac{70}{100} \times 5000 = 6s. \times 48 \times 70 = £1008 \quad 0s.$ Publisher's gain, 10 p. c. = $\frac{1}{10}$ = £100 16s. Ans.

Author's receipts

Expenses, $1\frac{1}{2}s. \times 5000 = \frac{375}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$ Author's gain £532 4s. Ans.

The retail bookseller sells 5000 copies at 6s. = £1500And pays to the publisher
Retail bookseller's gain = £492Ans.

- (201) √96,05.96,01 = 98.01; the square root of which is 9.9. Ans. 3/352,045.367.981 = 70.61. Ans.
- (202) Int. on $100 = 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} = 7\frac{7}{8}$; $\therefore 7\frac{7}{8}$ is the discount on $107\frac{7}{8}$, or 63 on 863;

$$\therefore \frac{63}{863}$$
 of $\pounds \frac{2589}{2} = \pounds \frac{189}{2} = \pounds 94$ 10s. Ans.

Int. on £94 10s. = $\frac{£94\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}}{100}$

 $=(£189 \times 9 \times 7) + 1600 = £7 8s. 10\frac{1}{20}d.$ Ans.

Note.—The latter Answer is the excess of the mercantile above the true discount; the mercantile discount being $(\pounds 1294\frac{1}{3} \times 4\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{3}{4}) + 100 = \pounds 101$ 18s. $10\frac{1}{30}d$.

and the true disc. = 94 10 0

Difference, $\underline{\cancel{\ell}7}$ 8s. $10\frac{1}{20}d$. Ans.

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(203) 42+21+10+5+2+1=81 sixpences; and 100 guin. =4200 sixpences; 81)4200 Ans. 51 of each, with a remainder of 69 sixpences; 69 sixp. ≠ £99 = 138. Ans.

(204) $\frac{3500}{82\frac{1}{2}}$ cents at £3=£1400+11=£127 5s. $5\frac{5}{11}d$. Ans. $\frac{3500}{06}$ cents at £3\frac{1}{2}=£12250+96=£127 12s. 1d. Ans.

(205) Let the annexed fig. represent a cub. ft., D A the diagonal of the cube. By Euclid (I 47) we have A $C^2 = A B^2 + B C^2 = 2 C D^2$ A $D^2 = A C^2 + C D^2 = 3 C D^2$; $\therefore A D = C D \times \sqrt{3} = 12 \sqrt{3} \text{ in.}$ =1 73205 &c. × 12 = 20 7846 in. Ans.



Again, if ED and AF were drawn, the rectangle AEDF would have its length DE=CD × $\sqrt{2}$, and its breadth AE = CD; : its area=CD² × $\sqrt{2}$ =1.41421 &c. × 144=203.646 sq. in. Ans.

(206) 700 invested for 7 yrs. = 4900 for 1 yr. 1900 invested for 4 yrs. = 7600 for 1 yr. 12500

:. A gets $\frac{49}{125}$ and B $\frac{76}{125}$ of £500 = £196 and £304. Ans.

(208) Int. on $100 = \frac{210}{365}$ of $4\frac{1}{2} = \frac{189}{73}$; \therefore the discount is $\frac{189}{73}$ on $100 + \frac{189}{73}$; or 189 on 7489; $\frac{189}{7499}$ of 247137 f.=189 f. \times 33=6237 f.=£6 9s. 11½d. Are.

(209) Circuit of room $(15+12) \times 2=54$ ft.; $54 \times 10=540$ sq. ft. to be papered. $\frac{540}{2\frac{1}{5}}$ lineal ft. $=\frac{540}{7\frac{1}{5}}$ yds. at $7\frac{1}{2}d.=540d.=45s$. Ans.

- (210) B gets $\frac{11}{12}$ of A; C gets $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{11}{12}$ of A; D gets $\frac{1}{2}$ of $1\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{11}{12}$ of A; ... the shares are as 1, $\frac{11}{12}$, $\frac{11}{32}$, $\frac{121}{192}$; or as 192, 176, 66, and 121; sum 555; and £925÷555= $\frac{5}{3}$; ... taking $\frac{5}{3}$ of the proportional nos., we have A £320, B £293 $\frac{1}{3}$, C £110, D £201 $\frac{3}{2}$. Ans.
- (211) Assessed at $\frac{2}{3}$ of £120 = £80. £80 at (90d. + 21d. + 4d.) = 115d. × 80 = £38 6s. 8d.; £120 + £38 6s. 8d. = £158 6s. 8d. Ans.
- (212) $91\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3}$: 540::£100:£587\frac{37}{49}. Ans.
- (214) 13 lbs. at 63d. = 819d.

 16 at 67 = 107218 at 73 = 131447 lbs. are worth $3205d. = \frac{3205}{47}d$. per lb.

 100: $\frac{3205}{47}d$::141: $3 \times 32 \cdot 05d$. = 96·15d.

 =8·0125s. or. $8\frac{1}{23}s$. Ans.
- (215) Int. on $100 = 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{11}{24} = 11\frac{1}{16}$; ... 100 is the present worth of $111\frac{1}{16}$; or 1600 of 1777. $\frac{1600}{1777} \text{ of } \pounds \frac{8143}{4} = \pounds \frac{3257200}{1777} = \pounds 1832 \ 19s. \ 6\frac{823}{1777}d. \quad Ans.$
- (216) 21×15 sq. yds. at $21d + 21 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ sq. yds. at $(36-21)d = (21+1\frac{3}{4})d \times 21 \times 15 = 22\frac{3}{4}d \times 315 = 7166\frac{1}{4}d = £29 17s. <math>2\frac{1}{4}d$. Ans.
- (217) A does 1 measure per day; and the whole work is 12 such measures. Hence, B does \(\frac{1}{18}\) of 12, or \(\frac{3}{4}\) meas. per day.

 1\(\frac{3}{2}\) meas. per day, for 3 days = 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) meas. by A and B;

 \(\frac{3}{4}\) meas. per day, for 5 days = \(\frac{3}{2}\) do. by B;

 \(\frac{9}{2}\) measures.
 - 12-9=3 meas, done by C in 3 days; ∴ the whole 12 meas, by C in 12 da. Ans.

(218) 2 cwt. 2 qrs.
$$=\frac{5}{2}$$
 cwt. $=\frac{1}{8}$ ton;
 $13\frac{53}{4480}$ tons = 13 tons + $\frac{53}{2}$ lbs. = 13 tons 0 cwt. 0 qr. 26 lbs. 8 oz. $\frac{1}{8}$ of which is 1 ton 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. 5 oz. Ans.
Again, $\frac{57}{55}$ of $168\frac{7}{16}s$. $=\frac{2695}{16}s$. $\times \frac{57}{55} = \frac{49}{16}s$. $\times 57$
=2793s. $\div 16 = £8$ 14s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$. Ans.

$$2\frac{1}{6} \text{ ac. in. } 5\frac{1}{3} \text{ hrs.} = \frac{13}{32} \text{ ac. per hour;}$$

$$\therefore \text{ they together do } \frac{25}{32} \text{ ac. in 1 hour.}$$

$$\frac{25}{32} \text{ ac. : 10 ac. :: 1 hr. : } \frac{64}{5} \text{ hr.} = 12 \text{ hrs. } 48 \text{ min.} \quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

$$A's \text{ quantity } = \frac{3}{8} \text{ ac. } \times 12\frac{4}{5} = 4\frac{4}{5} \text{ ac.}$$

$$B's \quad \text{do.} \quad = \frac{13}{39} \text{ ac. } \times 12\frac{4}{5} = 5\frac{1}{5} \text{ ac.}$$

(219) $2\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in. $6\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. $=\frac{3}{5}$ ac. per hour;

- (220) 1 dr.: 366 × 16dr.::202 ft.: 202 × 366 × 16 ft. = 202 × 122 × 16 yds. = 224 mi. 64 yds. Ans.
- (221) $\frac{7}{960}$ oz. $\times 143639 \times \frac{90}{100}$ at £4 $\frac{1}{16}$ per oz. $=\frac{£65 \times 7 \times 143639 \times 9}{16 \times 960 \times 10} = £3829$ 8s. $9\frac{21}{128}d$. Ans.
- (222) $2530\frac{841}{480}$ oz. at $\pounds4\frac{1}{16} = \pounds\frac{65}{16} \times \frac{1214441}{480}$ = £15787733 + (16 × 96) = £10278 9s. $5\frac{9}{32}d$. Ans.

(223) Int. for
$$4\frac{11}{24}$$
 yrs. at $4\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. = £256 $\frac{28}{28} \times \frac{107}{24} \times \frac{9}{200}$
= £20503 × 107 × 3 = £51 8s. $4\frac{389}{1600}d$. Ans.

Again, £1040 × .04

41.6 int.

1081.6 × .04

43.264 int.

1124.864 × .04

44.99456 int.

1169.85856, amount.

1040.0

£129.85856 = £129 17s. 2 34 d. Ans.

SOLUTIONS OF QUESTIONS IN THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Paper V.

3.
$$144 \begin{cases} 12)1254492 \text{ sq. in.} \\ 12) \overline{104541} \\ \hline 9)8711...108 \text{ in.} \\ \hline 30\frac{1}{4}) \overline{967...8 \text{ ft.}} \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 121 \begin{cases} 11)\overline{3868} \\ 11) \overline{351}...7 \\ \hline 31...10 \end{cases} 117 \text{ qr. yds.} = 29 \text{ yds. 2 ft. 36 in.} \\ \hline 8 \ 108 \\ \hline \text{Ans. 31 sq. po. 30'yds. 2 ft.} \end{cases}$$

1 ac. 3 ro. 39 po. 14 yds. 5 ft.

4
7 ro.
40
319 po.
30\frac{4}{7}
79\frac{3}{2}
79\frac{3}{2}
40
21043745
2584
29663\frac{3}{2} yds.
212
212524940 in. Ans.

5.
$$144 \begin{cases} 12)123456789 \text{ sq. in.} \\ 12) 10288065...9 \\ \hline 9)857338...9 \end{cases} 117 \text{ in.} \\ \hline 30\frac{1}{4}) 95259...7 \text{ ft.} \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 121 \begin{cases} 11)381036 \\ 11)34639...7 \text{ qr. yds.} = 1 \text{ yd. 6 ft. 108 in.} \\ \hline 40)3149 & 7 & 117 \\ \hline 4)78...29 \text{ po.} \\ \hline \textit{Ans.} & 19 \text{ ac. 2 ro. 29 po. 2 yds. 5 ft. 81 in.} \end{cases}$$

6. 2 ac. 3 ro. 13 po. 14 yds. 5 ft. 100 in.

8. 2 ro. 22 po. 14½ yds. 9. Here 4 ft. 72 in. 40 $=4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $=\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 102 po. ... proceed as follows: 22 sq. po. 21 yds. 301 $30\frac{1}{4}$ 25 51 3074 662¹/₃ 3099¾ yds. 668 yds. Ans. 9 278973 ft. Ans.

- 10. The capacity of the vessel is 1728 c. in, \times 196 $\frac{1}{2}$; \therefore 339552000 + 277274 = 1224.6 gal. Ans.
- 11. 9.48 metres each 39.371 inches = 39.371 ft. x .79 = 31.103 ft. Ans.
- 13 ft. = 156 inches, which, divided by 39·371 in.
 = 156000 + 39371 = 3·962 met. Ans.
- 13. A decametre is 10 metres = 393·71 inches;
 and 1760 yds. = 63360 in.
 ∴ 6336000 + 39371 = 160·93 decam. Ans.
- 14. 100 links=22 yds.; ∴ 1 link=22 yd.
 ∴ 1 sq. link=0484 sq. yd.; and as 1 acre is=4840 sq. yds.
 ∴ 4840+0484=100000 sq. lks. Ans.

15. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bricks is $\frac{2\frac{1}{3}}{1\frac{1}{3}}$ or $\frac{5}{3}$ of standard thickness; 48 sq. ft. \times 22 \times $\frac{5}{3}$ standard = 16 sq. ft. \times 110; $16 \times 110 \div 272\frac{1}{4} = 64 \times 110 \div 1089 = 640 \div 99 = 6\frac{46}{99}$ rods. Ans.

Paper VI.

- 4. The 1st boat sailed 65 mi. in $65 \div 9\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. $65 \div 9\frac{3}{4} = 260 \div 39 = 20 \div 3 = 6\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. The 2nd boat took $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. + 5 min. less, i.e. $2\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} = 2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. less in sailing 65 miles; hence, the rates of sailing were $65 \div 6\frac{2}{3}$ and $65 \div 4\frac{1}{3}$ miles per hour; which are as $\frac{3}{20}$ to $\frac{3}{13}$, or as 13 to 20. Ans.
- 5. Each person buys oranges at $12 \div 10$ or $1\frac{1}{5}d$. A retails his at $12d \div 9$, or $1\frac{5}{3}d$. and B his at $17d \div 12$, or $1\frac{5}{12}d$. Therefore the gains of A and B on equal quantities are as $1\frac{5}{3}-1\frac{1}{6}$ to $1\frac{5}{12}-1\frac{1}{6}$, or as $2\frac{1}{15}$ to $2\frac{1}{60}$, or as $2\frac{1}{15}$. Ans.
- 6. A's rate is $\frac{4}{9}$ of B's, and B's is $\frac{21}{20}$ of C's; ... A's rate is $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{21}{20}$ of C's = $\frac{7}{15}$ of C's; or A: C::7: 15. Ans.
- 7. T gets $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4}$ or $\frac{7}{8}$ of W, W gets $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$ of H, and H gets $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$ of R.

 Hence, calling R's proportion 6, H's is 5, W's $\frac{3}{2}$ of $5=7\frac{1}{3}$, and T's $\frac{7}{8}$ of $7\frac{1}{2}=6\frac{9}{16}$; or the four shares are as 96, 80, 120, 495.

 Ans.
- Since 3 men and 11 boys are equal to 5 men and 5 boys,
 5-3 men must be as good as 11-5 boys;
 that is, 2 men = 6 boys, or 1 man = 3 boys;
 or, a boy's work in any given time is ½ of a man's work in that time. Ans.
- M contains 27 gals. wine + 11 gals. spirits, together equal in strength to 27+33 or 60 gals. wine. Similarly, N's contents are together equal in strength to 43+42 or 85 gals. wine. Now, the 1st mixture consists of 38 gals., and the 2nd of 57; therefore, the strengths are as 60/38 to 85/57, or as 90:85, or as 18:17. Ans.

Paper VII.

- 1. $(83+80+75+80+77+72)\div 6=467+6=77\frac{5}{6}$. Ans.
- The amount of 6 days' receipts is 145s. 10½d.; therefore the average daily receipt is 24s. 3¾d. Ans.
- Total in 3 years = 1334470200 bu.
 ∴ Average yearly produce = 444823400 bu. at a quarter of a dollar, viz. at 1s. = £22241170. Ans.
- 4. Sum, 286° 11'; which +7 gives 40° 53'. Ans.

5. 3 qts. at
$$9d. = 27d$$
.
10 pts. at $2\frac{1}{2}d. = 25d$.
3 qts. + 10 pts. = 16 pts. are worth $52d$.
 \therefore 1 pt. is worth $3\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.

6. 4 at
$$19 = 76$$
 7. The average width is $\frac{1}{2}(9+7)$ m. = 8 in. = $\frac{2}{3}$ ft. $\frac{1}{2}(9+7)$ m. = 8 in. = $\frac{2}{3}$ ft. $\frac{3}{12}$ at $23 = 69$ $\frac{247}{20\frac{7}{13}}$. Ans.

- 9. There is 1 quantity of the 2nd; the 1st is 1 such quantity + 5 lbs. the 3rd is 2 such quantities + $\frac{11}{16}$ lbs. $\frac{1}{16}$ lbs. $\frac{1}{16}$ lbs.
 - ∴ 136-16, or 120 lbs. is 4 times the 2nd.
 - .. 30 lbs. is the 2nd quantity, 35 lbs. the 1st, 71 lbs. the 3rd.

35 lbs. ②
$$3/8 = 1540d$$
.
30 ② $4/2 = 1500$
71 ② $4/4 = 3692$
136 lbs. worth $6732d$.
1 lb. worth $49\frac{1}{5}d = 4\left(1\frac{1}{5}\right)$. Ans.

10. 10 at
$$17\frac{1}{2}$$
 = 175
3 at $16\frac{7}{4}$ = 48\frac{3}{4}
4 at $16\frac{7}{2}$ = 66
— 114

sum of the last 3 results = $\frac{114}{60}$

Now, the 8th result was 1 quantity

, 9th , 1 such quantity + 3 , 10th , 1 such quantity + 4 $60\frac{1}{2} = 3$ such quantities + $\overline{7}$;

 \therefore $60\frac{1}{4}$ -7, or $53\frac{1}{4}$, was 3 times the 8th result; \therefore $17\frac{3}{4}$ was the 8th result;

 $17\frac{7}{4} + 4 - 21\frac{3}{4}$, the 10th result. Ans.

11.

9 gals. @
$$18/6 = 166\frac{1}{2}s$$
.
7 @ $21/=147$
 $16\frac{1}{2})313\frac{1}{2}$

The mixture will be increased to 19 gals. \therefore 19-16=3 gals. water. Ans.

Paper VIII.

6. A does I measure per day; and the whole work is 25 measures; of which B does, per day, \(\frac{1}{20}\), viz. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) meas., and C \(\frac{1}{24}\), viz. 1\(\frac{1}{24}\) meas. Now the actual times and quantities of work for the several agents are the following:

A,
$$2+3$$
 = 5 da. @ 1 meas. per day = 5 m.
B, 2 da. @ $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$
C, $2+8\frac{3}{5}+3=13\frac{3}{5}$ da. @ $1\frac{1}{24}$, $14\frac{1}{6}$
D, 3 da. for the remaining $3\frac{1}{2}$
 $3\frac{1}{5}$ m. : 25 m. ::3 da. : $22\frac{1}{6}$ da. Ans.

7. A and B together do 1 measure per hour; and the whole work is 14 measures; of which B and C together do, per hour, $\frac{2}{21}$, viz. $1\frac{1}{3}$ meas., and A and C together $\frac{1}{12}$, viz. $1\frac{1}{6}$ meas. $\frac{1}{6}(1+1\frac{1}{3}+1\frac{1}{6})=1\frac{3}{4}$ meas. per hour by A, B, and C together.

... A does $1\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{12}$ meas. per hour; B does $1\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{12}$ meas. per hour, C does $1\frac{3}{4} - 1 = \frac{3}{4}$ meas. per hour.

.. A's time of doing the 14 meas.
$$=14+\frac{5}{12}=33\frac{3}{5}$$
 hrs.
B's do. $=14\div\frac{7}{12}=24$ hrs.
C's do. $=14\div\frac{3}{4}=18\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.

- 8. B does 1 measure of work per day; A and C together do 2 such measures per day; ∴ A, B, C together do 3 meas. per day; and as A, B, C do the whole work in 5 days, the whole work is 15 meas. Now, A and B together do, per day, thrice as much as C, that is, ³/₄ of what A, B, C do per day, viz. ³/₄ of 3 m. = 2½ meas. Hence, in 1 day, A does 2½ -1 = 1½ meas., B does 1 meas., and C does (1½+1)+3=³/₄ meas.; and, therefore, to do the whole 15 meas., A would take 15+1½=12 da., B 15÷1=15 da., and C 15+³/₄=20 da. Ans.
- 9. B does 1 measure of work per day; and the whole work is 9 such measures; of which A does per day $\frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$ meas., and C $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$ meas.

A in $3\frac{8}{5}$ da. would have done $\frac{9}{10}$ meas. $\times \frac{18}{5} = 3\frac{6}{35}$ meas.

B in $2\frac{3}{5}$ da. , , , $2\frac{3}{5}$ meas.

so that, if A and B had continued to the end of C's time, there would have been done $9+3\frac{6}{318}+2\frac{3}{8}=14\frac{21}{318}$ meas., at the rate of $\frac{9}{10}+1+\frac{3}{4}=2\frac{13}{30}$ meas. per da.

 $14\frac{21}{55} + 2\frac{13}{55} = 1484 + 265 = 5\frac{3}{5}$ da. Ans.

10. A does 1 measure per hour; and the whole content is 9 such measures; of which B does, per hour, $\frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$ meas., C $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$ meas.,

$$D\frac{1}{8}=1\frac{1}{8}$$
 meas.

Now, first, we have $(1\frac{1}{8}-1) \times 3 = \frac{8}{5}$ meas. lost; secondly, $(1\frac{9}{10}-1\frac{1}{8}) \times 2 = 1\frac{1}{10}$, gained; thirdly, $(\frac{9}{10}-\frac{3}{8}) \times 8 = 1\frac{1}{5}$, gained.

 $1\frac{11}{20} + 1\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{3}{8}$ meas. gained on the whole.

 \therefore $2\frac{3}{5}$ meas. = 95 gals.; or 1 meas. = 40 gals.; or 9 meas. = 360 gals., the content of the cistern. Ans.

Again, if all the pipes were set open at once, the effect would be $1 + \frac{9}{10} - \left(\frac{3}{4} + 1\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{40}$ of a measure gained per hour, i.e. $\frac{1}{40}$ of 40 gals. = 1 gal. Ans.

Paper IX.

- 1. 396.53 dols. @ $4/6 = \frac{9}{40}$ of £396.53 = £89.21925. Ans.
- 2. 1206.7 dols. @ 5.45 frs. = $6576.51\frac{1}{2}$ frs. Ans.
- 3. £3758.825 @ 25.35 frs. = $95286.21\frac{3}{8}$ frs. Ans.
- 4. 7889.9 frs. $\div 24.415 = 7889900 + 24415 = £383$ 3s. $1\frac{17}{19}d$. Ans.
- 5. 25.57 frs. = 240d. $\therefore 2557$ frs. = 24000d. $\therefore 1$ fr. = 9.386d. Ans.
- 6. $197586d. \div 3161\frac{3}{8}$ milrees = $1580688 + 25291 = 62 \cdot 5d$. nearly, or $62\frac{1}{2}d$.

 Ans.
- 7. $85155d \div 38\frac{1}{2}d = 24330 + 11 = 2211 \text{ dols. } 16\frac{4}{11} \text{ re.}$ Ans.
- 8. Here 1 franc=240d. +25.65 = 1600 + 171; also 1 franc=175 rees. $=\frac{7}{40}$ of a milree; $\therefore \frac{7}{40}$ milr. $=\frac{1600}{171}d$., or 1 milr. $=\frac{64000}{1197}d$. $=53\frac{1}{2}d$. nearly. Ans.
- 9. 1 ru. = $\frac{68\frac{1}{2}}{32}$ mks., each mk. = $\frac{383}{437}$ fl., each fl. = $\frac{2489}{1165}$ fr. \therefore 932 ru. = $\frac{932 \times 68\frac{1}{4} \times 383 \times 2489}{32 \times 437 \times 1165}$ francs, = $\frac{288 \times 273 \times 383 \times 131}{32 \times 23 \times 1185} = \frac{13697229}{3680} = 3722 \cdot 07$ frs. Ans.
- 10. 1 franc is worth 1÷1½=½ shill.
 ∴ 1 scudo, worth 5⅔ francs, is =4⅗ shill.
 ∴ 45 scudi and 12 francs=4⅗ x 45 + ½ x 12
 =194⅙ + 9⅗ =204s.=£10 4s.; so that the discount allowed is 4s.
 Ans.

Again, 96: 240s.::100: 250s. 50 scudi at $4\frac{e}{25}s$. = 216s. Value to be given in francs, 34s. 34s. 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.

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11. First, 1 flor.
$$=\frac{100}{45\frac{1}{2}}$$
 frs., each franc $\pounds\frac{10}{253}$; or, 1 flor. $=\pounds\frac{10}{253} \times \frac{200}{91} = \pounds \cdot 08687$.

Secondly, 1 flor. $=\frac{24}{11}$ frs., each franc $=\pounds\frac{100}{2545}$; or, 1 flor. $=\pounds\frac{20}{509} \times \frac{24}{11} = \pounds \cdot 08573$.

 \therefore Gain per florin $=\pounds \cdot 00114$; and on 350·75 flor.

=£.399875 =£.4, or 8s., nearly. Ans.

12. Circuitously, £1=11.9 flor., each flor. =
$$\frac{21}{10}$$
 frs., each france = 16 milree; or, £1= $\frac{16}{100}$ milr. × $\frac{21}{10}$ × $\frac{119}{10}$ = 3.9984 milr. Deduct $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. = $\frac{.059976}{3.938424}$

Directly, £1= $\frac{240}{61\frac{1}{2}}$ milr. = $\frac{160}{41}$ m. = $\frac{3.902439}{3.938424}$

Gain, per £, by circuitous remittance, .035985 milr. which on £1000 is 35.985 milr. Ans.

- Here we have to find how much sterling will be paid with 750 dols., when 105 dols. are given for 100 times 4s. 6d.
 105: 750::4½s. x 100: £160 14s. 3¾d. Ans.
- 14. $5217.219 \text{ rup.} \times 2.63 \times .035 = 480.245 \text{ frs.} = 480 \text{ frs. } 24\frac{1}{2} \text{ cts.}$ Ans.
- 15. The prime cost with export charges is $\frac{21s. \times 107\frac{1}{2}}{100}$; and we have to find such an amount as when diminished by 5 per cent. will leave the above sum for nett proceeds of sale. The amount will be $=\frac{21s. \times 107\frac{1}{2} \times 100}{100 \times 95}$; and this amount converted into dollars, each worth $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}s. \times 100}{106}$ gives $\frac{21s. \times 107\frac{1}{2}}{95} \div \frac{4\frac{1}{2}s. \times 100}{106} = \frac{7 \times 43 \times 53}{19 \times 3 \times 50} = 5 \cdot 59\frac{3}{4} \text{ dols.} \quad \textit{Ans.}$
- 16. Here we have $60d imes \frac{98\frac{3}{2}}{100} imes \frac{91}{100} imes \frac{100}{120}$, the cost on board at Calcutta; which $imes \frac{100}{106}$, for shipping charges, will give the first cost; and then, converting the money at 25d. per rupee, we shall have $\frac{15 imes 395 imes 91}{25 imes 120 imes 106} = \frac{7189}{4240} = 1 \text{ rup. } 11\cdot 13 \text{ ann.} \quad \textit{Ans.}$

17. (i.) 1 franc = $\frac{10}{31}$ gramme French standard, each gramme Fr. standard = $\frac{10}{311}$ oz., each oz. Fr. standard = $\frac{3100}{3151}$ oz. Eng. standard, or 1 franc = $\frac{3100}{3151} \times \frac{10}{311} \times \frac{10}{31} = \frac{10000}{979961} = 0102045$ oz. Eng. standard. Ans.

20s. +77 $\frac{7}{8}$ s. × 0102045 = 160 ÷ 6·3574 = 25·17 francs per £. Ans. (ii.) 1000: 1014 $\frac{1}{2}$::25·17 frs.: 25·53 $\frac{1}{2}$ frs. Ans. 1000: 1::25·17 frs.: 02517 fr. 02517 frs. 25·14483 = 25·14 $\frac{1}{2}$ frs. Ans.

(iii.) a. $1000:1007\frac{1}{2}:25\cdot17$ frs. : $25\cdot35\frac{3}{4}$ frs. $25\cdot335:25\cdot3575-25\cdot335::100:088$ p. c. dearer in Paris. Ans. b. $1000:1000\frac{1}{2}:25\cdot17$ frs. : $25\cdot18\frac{1}{4}$ frs. $25\cdot1825:25\cdot275-25\cdot1825::100:367$ p. c. dearer in London.

Paper X.

3. 9 wks.
25 ox.: 29 ox.::7 wks: $8\frac{3}{25}$ wks.
2 wks. growth eaten by 25 oz. in $\frac{22}{25}$ wk. $\frac{22}{25}$ wk.: 9 wks.::2 wks. growth: $20\frac{5}{11}$ wks. growth;

.: the original grass is $=\frac{9}{11\frac{5}{11}}$ wks. growth. $\frac{11\frac{5}{11}}{9}$ $\frac{11\frac{5}{11}}{11}$ $\frac{9}{20\frac{5}{11}}$ wks. growth: $\frac{17\frac{5}{11}}{17}$ wks. growth $\frac{1}{17}$ $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$

6.

5. 21 ox.: 20 ox.:: $12\frac{3}{4}$ da.: $12\frac{1}{7}$ da.

 $\frac{3}{4}$ da. growth eaten by 21 ox. in $\frac{1}{4}$ da. $\frac{1}{4}$ da. : 12 da. :: $\frac{3}{4}$ da. growth : 63 da. growth;

... the original grass is = 51 da. growth.

Now, 12+51 days' growth being eaten by 21 oxen in 12 days, the time is required for 26 oxen to eat what grows in the required time + 51 da. growth.

21 ox. : 26 ox. \\ 12 da. : 1 da. \\ ::63 da. growth : $6\frac{1}{3}$ da. growth;

or 26 oxen eat $6\frac{1}{2}$ da. growth in 1 day;

thus consuming $\overline{5\frac{1}{2}}$ da. growth of the original grass per day; or the whole in $51 \div 5\frac{1}{2} = 9\frac{3}{11}$ da. Ans.

31 m.: 15 m.::11 wks.: 5¹⁰/₃₁ wks.

6 wks. interest pays 31 men for $\frac{10}{31}$ wk. $\frac{10}{31}$ wks. $\frac{10}{31}$ wks. $\frac{10}{31}$ wks. $\frac{10}{31}$ wks. int. $\frac{10}{31}$ wks. int.

: the original interest is that of 88 wks.

Now, 5+88 wks. int. sufficing to pay 31 men for 5 wks., the time is required in which 9 men would earn the interest for the required time +88 wks. interest.

31 m. : 9 m. 5 wk. : 1 wk. } :: 93 wks. int. : 5²/₅ wks. int. or 9 men earn 5²/₅ wks. int. in 1 wk.

thus consuming in 1 week $4\frac{2}{5}$ wks. value of original int.; or the whole in $88 + 4\frac{2}{5} = 20$ wks. Ans.

Since 2⁷/₈ ox. consume 1 acre in 26 da., and 3⁴/₇ ox. consume 1 acre in 20 da., let us first find how many oxen would consume 1 acre in 5⁷/₆ days.

3⁴ ox. : 2⁷ ox. :: 26 da. : 20 93 da.

6 da. growth eaten by 3\frac{4}{2} ox. in \frac{20}{93} da.

93 da.: 20 da.::6 da. growth: 129 1 da. growth.

... the original grass is $= \overline{109\frac{1}{31}}$ da. growth.

11 oxen would consume 1 acre; hence 33 oxen would consume 3 acres. Ans.

8. 19 ox.: 17 ox.::30 da.: 26¹⁶/₁₉ da.

19 oxen eat 6 da. growth in $\frac{24}{2\frac{16}{16}}$ da.

216 da.: 24 da.::6 da. growth: 502 da. growth

: the original grass is $=26\frac{2}{3}$ da. growth; and we have now to find a number of oxen to eat $26\frac{9}{3} + 8$, or $34\frac{2}{3}$ days' growth.

Now, since 19 oxen in $2\frac{16}{19}$ da. eat 6 da. growth,

.. 1 ox. in 54 da. eats 6 da. growth.

the 4 oxen in 6 da. eat $2\frac{2}{3}$ da. growth, leaving $34\frac{2}{3}-2\frac{2}{3}=32$ da. growth to be eaten in 8 da.; and this, according to the following proportion, will require 36 oxen:

6 da. growth: 32 da. growth
8 da. : 54 da. } ::1 ox.:36 ox.

... the required no. of oxen is 36+4=40 oxen. Ans.

9. 15 oxen for $5\frac{1}{4}$ ac is 25 oxen for $8\frac{3}{4}$ ac 22 for $7\frac{1}{2}$ is $25\frac{2}{3}$, for $8\frac{3}{4}$ 20 for $6\frac{1}{4}$ is 28 , for $8\frac{3}{4}$

Now, let the time in which 25 ox. would consume the $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres be called 4 periods; then the time in which 31 ox. would do so will be 3 such periods.

4 per. 25 ox.: 31 ox.::3 per.: $3\frac{125}{225}$ per. Growth of 1 period eaten by 25 ox. in $\frac{7}{25}$ per.: 4 per.::1 period's growth: 142 periods' growth,

Original grass = the growth of $\overline{10\frac{3}{4}}$ periods. Now, since 25 ox. in $\frac{7}{25}$ per. eat 1 period's growth, \therefore 1 ox. in 1 per. eats $\frac{1}{7}$ period's growth; \therefore 25 $\frac{2}{3}$ ox. in 1 per. eat $3\frac{2}{3}$ periods' growth, and 28 ox. in 1 per. eat 4 periods' growth;

the $25\frac{2}{3}$ ox. thus consuming $2\frac{2}{3}$ periods' growth of the original grass in 1 period, and the 28 ox. consuming 3 periods' growth of the original grass in one period; or the whole being consumed by $25\frac{2}{3}$ ox. in $10\frac{2}{7}+2\frac{2}{3}=3\frac{6}{7}$ periods,

and by 28 ox. in $10\frac{3}{7} \div 3 = 3\frac{3}{7}$ periods: hence, the given difference 3 da. $= \frac{3}{7}$ period; and the 3 periods taken by 31 oxen = 21 da. Ans.

10. The powers of C and D being as 1 to $1\frac{1}{3}$ C, and D together would empty any quantity in $1 \div (1 + 1\frac{1}{3})$ or $\frac{3}{5}$ of the time that C alone would take to do it;

 $\frac{2}{5}$ of 51 m. = 20.4 m. for C and D. 5.75

 $51 - 5\frac{3}{4} = 45\frac{1}{4}$ m. supply emptied in $\overline{14.65}$ m. by C and D. 14.65 m.: 5.75 m.: $14.5\frac{1}{4}$ m. supply: $1\frac{3.891}{3.172}$ m. supply.

the original supply is that of $\overline{12\frac{3}{298}}$ min.

Now, as C and D together emptied 451 m. supply in 14.65 m.

: they did $\frac{905}{293}$ of a min. supply in 1 min.

and D's share was $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{1+1\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$ of that quantity,

that is, D emptied $1\frac{250}{293}$ min. supply in 1 min.

thus carrying off per minute $\frac{250}{293}$ m. supply of orig. water. \therefore D would have emptied the cistern in $12\frac{3}{293} \div \frac{250}{202}$

=3519 + 250 = 14.076 min. Ans.

Again, the original supply was produced by A and B running together for $12\frac{3}{293}$ minutes, the former filling $\frac{1}{42\frac{1}{2}}$ and the latter

 $\frac{1}{46}$ of the cistern, per minute;

therefore $\left(\frac{2}{85} + \frac{1}{46}\right) \times \frac{3519}{293} = \frac{1593}{2930}$ of the cistern. Ans.

Paper XI.

4. Here 6313 [+449] = $14\frac{27}{449}$ times the whole quantity; 12 times the 1st part with 17 times the $2nd = 14\frac{27}{449}$ times both; or, 2245 times the 2nd = 925 times both; or the 2nd is $\frac{925}{449} = \frac{185}{449}$ of the whole:= 185 vds.

or, the 2nd is
$$\frac{925}{2245} = \frac{185}{449}$$
 of the whole; = 185 yds.
 \therefore 1st=264 yds.

90 apples were sold for 74d., one part at ⁵/₆d. per apple, the other part at ¹³/₁₆d.

74
$$[+90] = \frac{37}{45}$$
 of the whole quantity.

1st part
$$\times \frac{5}{6}$$
 with $2nd \times \frac{13}{16} = \frac{37}{45}$ of both;

or, 600 times the 1st with 585 times the
$$2nd = 592$$
 times both.
∴ 15 times the 1st = 7 times both;
or, the 1st part is $\frac{7}{15}$ of the whole quantity = 42 ap.
∴ $2nd = 48$ ap.
 $2nd = 48$ ap.

6.
$$\frac{6}{5}d. \times \frac{100}{106\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{96}{85}d.$$
, average prime cost,

 $8s. + \frac{98}{85}d. = 85$, oranges and lemons together.

No. of oranges $\times \frac{3}{2}$ with no. of lemons $\times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{96}{85}$ of both;

or, no. of oranges $\times 255$ with no. of lem. $\times 136 = 192$ times both;

 $\therefore 255 - 136$ or 119 times the no. of oranges $= 56$ times both;

 \therefore no. of oranges $= \frac{56}{119}$ or $\frac{8}{17}$ of $85 = 40$

no. of lemons $= 45$

- 7. Here £4 6s. 8d. or 1040d. is to be divided into two sums, so that $\frac{102\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ or $\frac{41}{40}$ of the 1st with $\frac{95\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ or $\frac{191}{200}$ of the 2nd shall amount to £4 5s. 11d. or 1031d. $\frac{41}{40}$ of 1st with $\frac{191}{200}$ of $2nd = \frac{1031}{1040}$ of both;

 or, 5330 times 1st with $\frac{4966}{6}$ times 2nd = 5155 times both; \therefore 364 times 1st = 189 times both;

 or the 1st is $\frac{189}{364} = \frac{27}{52}$ of 1040d. = 540d.
 - : tea, 540d + 12 = 45d = 3s. 9d. per lb. coffee, 500d + 25 = 20d = 1s. 8d. per lb. Ans.
- 8. Antecedent no. of males $\times \frac{95.4}{100}$ with that of females $\times \frac{109.3}{100} = \frac{101.8}{100}$ of the whole antecedent no. of f. $\times \frac{109.3}{100} = \frac{101.8}{100}$ or, 477 times no. of f. with 549 times no. of f. $\times \frac{109.3}{100} = \frac{101.8}{100}$ or the females were $\frac{32}{72} = \frac{4}{9}$ of the whole; $\therefore \text{ males} = \frac{5}{9}$ of the whole;

 or males to females as 5 to 4. Ans.

Paper XII.

 $\sqrt{1056} = 32.496$ yds.; and $\frac{1}{11}$ of 1760 yds. = 160 yds.

 $\sqrt{13854\frac{1}{4}}$ sq. yds. = 117.7 yds. = 21 po. $2\frac{1}{5}$ yds. Ans.

- 9. 38 sq. po. $6\frac{1}{2}$ yds. = 1156 sq. yds., the square root of which gives 34 yds. = 6 po. 1 yd. Ans.
- 10. √95×123 = √11685 = 108 097 yds. Ans.
 The larger field consists of two squares, each containing 190×123 sq. yds.; and its width will be a side of either square, viz. √23370=152.8725 yds., which × 2 gives the length = 305³/₂ yds. nearly. Ans.

11.
$$\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10 \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{2} = 5\sqrt{2}$$
.

- 12. $\sqrt{112} \times \sqrt{175} = \sqrt{112 \times 175} = \sqrt{7 \times 16 \times 7 \times 25}$ = 7 × 4 × 5 = 140. Ans.
- 13. $\sqrt{(13.02^2 + 5.2^2)} = \sqrt{196.5604} = 14.02$. Ans.
- 14. $\sqrt{(72^2+135^2)} = \sqrt{23409} = 153 \text{ mi.}$ Ans.
- 15. $9^{\frac{1}{3}}$ and $19^{\frac{1}{4}} = 9^{\frac{4}{12}}$ and $19^{\frac{3}{12}} = 6561^{\frac{1}{12}}$ and $6859^{\frac{1}{12}}$; therefore the latter is greater. Ans.

Again, $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $15^{\frac{1}{5}} = 3^{\frac{5}{10}}$ and $15^{\frac{2}{10}} = 243^{\frac{1}{10}}$ and $225^{\frac{1}{10}}$; therefore the former is greater. Ans.

- 16. $\sqrt{(3.4061^2 3.406^2)} = \sqrt{.00068121} = .0261$ in. Ans.
- The square of each of the perpendicular sides of the triangle is half
 the square of 353.55 = 62500 nearly; and the square root of this
 is 250. Ans.
- The no. of half-pennies × the same no. of persons = 289 half-pennies;
 ∴ √289 = 17 persons, or 17 half-pennies; so that each contributed 8½d. Ans.
- 19. $\sqrt{(18\cdot25^2-13\cdot75^2)} = \sqrt{144} = 12$ ft. Ans.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

- 20. The square of the diagonal of one of the faces is $=250^2 \times 2$; he the square of the diagonal of the cube is $250^3 \times 2 + 250^3 = 250^4$ or the diagonal is $=250 \times \sqrt{3} = 1.73205 \times 250 = 433$ nearly.
- 21. The square of the diagonal of one of the faces is 2ce the square one of the edges; to this add the square of another edge, making 3ce the square of an edge, and we shall have the square of the cube's diagonal;
 ∴ the length of the edge x √3=the cube's diagonal=45 in.; hence the edge measures 45 + √3=45 x √3+3=15√3=1.732 x 15=26 in. nearly. Ans.

Again, each superficial side = $15 \checkmark 3 \times 15 \checkmark 3$ sq. in. = $15 \times 15 \times 3$ sq. in.; and the six sides will contain $\frac{15 \times 15 \times 3 \times 6}{144}$ sq. ft. = $\frac{225}{8} = 28\frac{1}{8}$ sq. ft. Ars.

- £28: the sum required:: the sum required: £63;
 and, therefore, the square of the sum required = 28 × 63,
 =4 × 7 × 7 × 9, the square root of which is 2 × 7 × 3 = £42. Ans.
- 23. The time is 2 years; therefore, 250 multiplied twice in succession by the amount of £1 in 1 year is to produce 250 + 20·4 = 270·4; hence the amount of £1 for 1 year must be

 $\sqrt{\frac{2704}{2500}} = \frac{52}{50} = 1.04$, which shows the rate per cent. per annum to be 4. Ans.

- 24. (a) Capacity in cubic feet = $277 \cdot 274 \times 478 \cdot 4 + 1728 = 76 \cdot 7638$. This $+2\frac{1}{2}$ gives the area of a square bottom for the cistern = $30 \cdot 7055$, the square root of which is $5 \cdot 5413$ ft., the length.
 - (b) 76·7638÷6=12·79397 sq. ft., area of each end; and as the end is =a rectangle twice as long as it is broad, the double of it would form a square whose side is=the breadth of the cistern; ∴ √25·58794=5·058 ft. Ans.

25.
$$(\sqrt{4050} \times \frac{1}{495} \times \frac{99}{20} + \sqrt{1458}) \times \sqrt{50}$$

 $= (\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2025} \times \frac{1}{100} + \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{729}) \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{25}$
 $= 10 \times 45 \times \frac{1}{100} + 10 \times 27 = 274\frac{1}{2};$
also, $\sqrt{\left(\frac{5408}{900} \times \frac{10000}{3042}\right)} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{350}{3} \times \frac{7}{150}\right)}$
 $= \frac{100\sqrt{2704}}{30\sqrt{1521}} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{40}{9} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{61}{9};$
 $\therefore \frac{61}{9} + 274\frac{1}{2} = \frac{61 \times 2}{540 \times 9} = \frac{2}{81}.$ Ans.

KEY TO COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC.

time to do A's daily work denotes the reciprocal of A's time to B's daily work; for it is manifest

hat if A does in the time x what B does in the time 1,

A does in the time 1 (i.e. $\frac{x}{x}$) what B does in the time $\frac{1}{x}$.

Now, the question states that A's time of doing B's daily work + B's time of doing A's is $\frac{11}{12}$; that is, A's time - its reciprocal, or

multiplied by itself, produces $\frac{11}{12}$; $\therefore \sqrt{\frac{11}{12}} = \sqrt{\frac{33}{36}} = \frac{1}{6} \checkmark 33$

 $=\frac{1}{6}$ of 5.7446=.95743 of a day, the time A takes to do B's daily work; so that A's power is to B's as 1 to .95743; hence, 14.2884 cub, yds. \times .95743=13.6801 cub. yds. Ans.

If n pounds denote the losing sum received for 1 pound of prime cost, then $1 \times n \times n \times \frac{112}{100} = 1$;

$$n^{2} = \frac{100}{112} = \frac{25}{28} = \frac{25 \times 7}{196};$$

$$n = \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{112} = 9449;$$

hence, the loss per £100 = $(1 - 9449) \times 100 = 5.51$ per cent. Ans.

Paper XIII.

- The G. C. M. of 912 min. and 1653 min. is 57 min. Ans.
 In which unit of time the given quantities are represented by 16 and 29.
- 2. $2\cdot 291 \div 0087 = 22910 \div 87 = 263\frac{1}{3}$; therefore, the subtraction can be made 263 times, and the remainder is $=\frac{1}{3}$ of $\cdot 0087 = \cdot 0029$. Ans.
- The G. C. M. of 2500-4 and 3300-36, or of 2496 and 3264, is 192. Ans.
- Proportion is the equality of two expressions denoting the same ratio.
 The given quantities can be formed into a proportion, for 2 yds. 2 ft. 10½ in. is 425/816 of 5 yds. 2 ft., and £12 11s. 63d. is

 $\frac{12075}{23184}$ of £24 3s.; and these fractions are each equal to $\frac{25}{48}$

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

8.

7. 13 sq. ft. 5 pr. 7 sec.

3 5

40 4 9

5 7 3 11

46 sq. ft. 0' 0" 11"

29 sq. ft. 7 pr. 9 8 6 266 3 19 8 8 1 2 9 6 287 sq. ft. 2' 5" 6"

In the result of Qu. 7, the 11" are 11/2 of 1", that is, of 1 sq. in.
 ∴ the result is = 46 sq. ft. 01/1 sq. in. Ans.
 In the result of Qu. 8, we have 2' = 24"; to this add 5", making 29 or 29 sq. in.; and 6" being 1/2 of 1", the whole is = 287 sq. ft. 291/2 sq. in. Ans.

10. 26 sq. ft. 8 pr. 0 5 9 11 1 4 1 8 0 12 9 4

. Ans.

11. If 9 guin. 9 sh. were augmented by 10 crs. 10d, the amount would be = twice the greater quantity.

1 (f9 18s. + f2 10s. 10d) = f6 4s. 5d)

 $\begin{array}{c} \therefore \frac{1}{2} \left(£9 \ 18s. + £2 \ 10s. \ 10d. \right) = £6 \ 4s. \ 5d. \\ £6 \ 4s. \ 5d. - £2 \ 10s. \ 10d. = £3 \ 13s. \ 7d. \end{array} \right\} Ans.$

12. $6\frac{9}{16}$ cwt. at $38s = 249\frac{3}{6}s$. 24 yds. at $8s \cdot 3\frac{3}{4}d = \frac{199\frac{3}{6}s}{49\frac{7}{8}s}$. Gain on $199\frac{1}{3}s \cdot \frac{199\frac{7}{6}s}{49\frac{7}{8}s}$. Gain on 1596 = 399

... the gain is 1 on 4, or 25 on 100. Ans.

13. One man, $\frac{1}{572}$ ac. per min., or $\frac{15}{143}$ ac. per hr. the other, $\frac{1}{616}$ ac. per min., or $\frac{15}{154}$ ac. per hr. together, $\frac{15(154+143)}{143\times154} = \frac{27\times15}{13\times154} = \frac{405}{2002}$ ac. Ans.

14. $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{7}{25}$; therefore $1\frac{7}{25}$ of the sum = 40d. hence, $40d. + 1\frac{7}{25} = 1000d. \div 32 = 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.$ Ans.

15. A quantity diminished by '037 of itself becomes 1 - '037, or '963 of itself; therefore '6955+'963 - 695.5 ÷ 963 - '72. Ans.

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KEY TO COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC.
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ling price 42d. a gross, is $\frac{42d. \times 100}{144}$ a hundred;

 $100-3_4^3=£96_4^1$, the corresponding selling price of £100 kh; therefore,

 $\frac{\times 100}{44}$: $30\frac{5}{9}$:: $96\frac{1}{4}$

42 × 100 : 275 × 4 :: 385 : 1005

hich shows a gain of $\frac{5}{6}$ per cent. Ans.

or 6½d. is 9½d. a dozen; therefore, 117: 120:: 9¾d.: 10d. Ans.

 $8\frac{1}{9} \div 5: 37\frac{1}{9} \div 7:: 106\frac{3}{9}$

or 57 × 7: 75:: 532: 100, which is prime cost; so that there is neither loss nor gain. Ans.

102.65:100::3370:3283. Ans.

 $210 \times 2 = 420$ for 1 year 155 \times 5 = 775 for 1 year

 $\frac{155 \times 5 = 775}{365}$ for 1 year

3100 yrs. = 3 yrs. 100 da. Ans.

22. $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{7}{15}$, being as 5, 3, and 7; hence,

 $5 \times 4 = 20$ for 1 month $3 \times 5 = 15$ ditto

 $7 \times 7 = 49$ ditto

5% months. Ans.

23.
$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{87}{5} - \frac{17}{7} \text{ of } \frac{21}{5}} = \frac{15 - 12}{185 - 180} = \frac{3}{5};$$
31s. 8d. 95 5.

$$\therefore \frac{3}{5} \text{ of } \frac{5}{9} \text{ of } \frac{388}{7} \text{ of } \frac{105}{8} \text{ da.} = \frac{5}{8} \text{ da.} \times 388 = 242\frac{1}{2} \text{ da.} \text{ Ans.}$$

The last three factors in the given expression would form an answer to such a question as the following:—

Of one sort of goods a person sells 142 yds. 0.8 ft. per day, at £1 11s. 8d. a yard; and of another sort he sells 2 yds. 1.7 ft. per day, at £2 17s. a yard:—in how many days does he obtain for the latter sort the amount which he obtains in 13½ days for the former?

The answer to this will be found to assume the given form, thus:-

- 2 yds. 1.7 ft. per day, as compared with 142 yds. 0.8 ft. per day, to amount to a given sum, would take more days, viz. in the ratio of the former quantity to the latter, or in 142 yds. 0.8 ft. of 13½ days.
- On the other hand, £2 17s. a yard per day, as compared with £1 11s. 8d. a yard per day, would produce a given amount in fewer days, in the ratio of £2 17s. to £1 11s. 8d., or in £1 11s. 8d. of $13\frac{1}{8}$ days.
- Compounding, therefore, the two ratios, we shall have the answer in the proposed form; and its value will be $404\frac{1}{6}$ days.
- 24. The 3rd is $\frac{4}{3}$ of the 1st, and the 4th is $\frac{5}{3}$ of the 1st; or, the 1st, 3rd, and 4th, are as 3, 4, 5; and the 2nd is $\frac{3}{8}$ of the sum of these, \therefore its proportional value is $\frac{3}{8}$ of $12 = 4\frac{1}{2}$, so that the four nos. are as 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and 5, or as 6, 9, 8, and 10, and are, therefore, respectively, 6, 9, 8, 10,...33rds of 99, viz. 18, 27, 24, 30. Ans.
- 25. C gets $\frac{3}{5}$ of B, and B $\frac{3}{8}$ of A; ... C gets $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{3}{8}$ of A; and the shares of A, B, C, are as 1, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{9}{40}$, or as 40, 15, and 9; and they, therefore, get respectively 40, 15, and 9,...64ths of 8s., or 5s., 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$., and 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Ans.

$$\begin{aligned} &26. \quad \frac{10}{9} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{49} + \frac{1}{81} = \frac{110250 + 3969 + 2025 + 1225}{99225}; \\ &\frac{1}{11} - \frac{3}{59} + \frac{1}{181} = \frac{10679 - 5973 + 649}{117469}; \\ &\frac{117469}{99225} \times \frac{5355}{117469} = \frac{1071}{19845} = \frac{17}{315}. \quad \textit{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

27. B got 1 sum C 1 such sum $+ 2\frac{1}{2}d$.

A 1 such sum $+3\frac{3}{4}d$.

 $7\frac{1}{9}d. = \overline{3}$ such sums $+\overline{6d}$.

 $7\frac{1}{2}d. - 6d. = 3$ of B's shares;

B got $\frac{1}{2}d$.; A, $\frac{1}{6}d$. + $3\frac{3}{2}d$. = $4\frac{1}{4}d$.; C, $\frac{1}{2}d$. + $2\frac{1}{4}d$. = $2\frac{3}{4}d$. Hence, 20s. is to be divided into three parts, having the proportion of $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ or of 17. 2 and 11. therefore the parts will be

of 43, 3, and 23, or of 17, 2, and 11; therefore the parts will be 17, 2, and 11...30ths of 240d., viz. 11s. 4d., 1s. 4d., and 7s. 4d.

- 28. Gross half-yearly income from £100 stock = £1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Income-tax, $7d \times 1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{160}{160}$ Nett half-yearly income £100 stock = £1 $\frac{160}{160}$ cents @ £1 $\frac{73}{160} = \frac{100 \times 233}{699 \times 2} = £100 + 6 = £16$ 13s. 4d. Ans.
- 29. 91:100:: $3\frac{1}{2}$: £3 16s. $11\frac{1}{13}d$. per cent. Ans.
- 30. $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{50}{63}$ of $\frac{34}{9}$ of $\frac{660}{13}$ of $\frac{260}{57}$ of $\frac{81 \times 8}{17 \times 70}$ of $\frac{95}{8}$ of $\frac{18655}{4840 \times 9 \times 36}$ acre, $=\frac{533 \times 625}{8316}$ ac. =40 ac. 9 po. 10 yds. $32\frac{4}{7}$ in. Ans.
- Interest on £100 for 4 years =£3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 =£14; therefore £14 is the true discount on £114;
 £114:£100 10s. 10d. ::£14:£12 6s. 11\frac{1}{3}d. Ans.
- 32. Interest on £100 for $\frac{1}{3}$ a year =£3 $\frac{1}{3}$ ÷2=£1 15s.; £101 15s.:£14 16s. ::£100:£14 10s. 10 $\frac{11}{11}$ d. Ans.
- 33. $4 \cdot 027 = \frac{402\frac{7}{9}}{100} = \frac{3625}{900}$ guineas $= \pounds \frac{145 \times 21}{36 \times 20}$ or $\pounds \frac{29 \times 7}{12 \times 4}$ per cent.; therefore the interest on £100 for $3\frac{8}{29}$ yrs. is $\pounds \frac{29 \times 7}{12 \times 4} \times \frac{90}{29}$ $= \frac{105}{8} = \pounds 13\frac{1}{8}; \text{ and therefore } \pounds 100 \text{ is the present worth of } \pounds 113\frac{1}{8};$ £113\frac{1}{8}: £294\frac{1}{8}:: £100: £260. Ans.
- 34. $162.871 = \frac{16287\frac{1}{6}}{100} = \pounds \frac{146584}{900}$. Also, $\pounds 2.8142 = \frac{281\frac{14}{33}}{100} = \pounds \frac{9287}{3300}$. $\frac{146584}{900} : 100$ 148:365 $: \pounds \frac{9287}{3300} : \pounds \frac{9287 \times 100 \times 365 \times 9}{33 \times 146584 \times 143}$ $= \frac{25 \times 5 \times 3}{11 \times 8} = \frac{438}{88}$. Ans.

Paper XIV.

1. Here $7 \div 06 = 70 \div \frac{2}{3} = 105$; therefore $\frac{36337}{840} \times \frac{20 \times 6}{29 \times 7} \times 105 = 2685$, the less number.

Now the L. C. M. of two nos. is found by dividing their product by their G. C. M.; hence, $\frac{2685}{537}$ of the greater no. is = 18795 \neq or, the greater no. is = 18795 $\times \frac{537}{2685}$ = 18795 + 5 = 3759. Ans.

- 2. The least common multiple of $6\frac{7}{8}$ and $12\frac{5}{8}$ is that of 165 and 308 ...24ths; and the L. C. M. of 165 and 308 being 15 × 308, we have $\frac{15 \times 308}{24} = \frac{1}{2} (5 \times 77) = 192\frac{1}{2}$. Ans.
- 528 revs. in ³/₄ of a mile is 704 revs. in a mile. Now, the diameters, or the circumferences, are as 5 to 9; therefore, the fore wheel by one-fifth of a revolution goes as far as the hind wheel does by one-ninth of a revolution;

$$\begin{array}{c} \therefore \ 704 + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{9} = 391\frac{1}{9} \ \text{revs. of hind wheel;} \\ 5280 \ \text{ft.} + 704 = 7\frac{1}{3} \ \text{ft. circumf. of fore wheel;} \\ \frac{9}{5} \ \text{of } 7\frac{1}{2} = 13\frac{1}{3} \ \text{ft. circumf. of hind wheel.} \end{array} \right\} Ans.$$

- 10s. 6d. +9s. 11d. = 1½ gal., the quantity which 1 gal. becomes by the addition of water; ∴ there must be ½ of a gal. of water to 1 gal. of spirits, or 1 gal. of water to 17 gals. of spirits. Ans.
- 5. $\left(1 \frac{8}{19}\right)$ of $\left(1 \frac{17}{40}\right)$ of the ore is 506 tons; or $\frac{1}{19}$ of $\frac{23}{40}$ of it=46 tons; or $\frac{1}{760}$ of it=2 tons; the whole is 2 tons × 760=1520 tons. Ans.
- 6. For 48 days the int. of £100 is $\frac{48}{365}$ of £5 = £ $\frac{48}{73}$; and for 26 days

it is
$$\pounds^{26}_{73}$$
;
 $100^{+8}_{73}: 100: \pounds225 \ 9s. : \pounds223 \ 19^{+}_{13}s.$
 $100^{+}_{23}: 100: £599 \ 8s. : £597 \ 5^{+}_{15}s.$
Joint present worth, $\pounds821 \ 5s.$ Ans.
Int. of £821 $5s.$ for the time sought = £824 $17s. - £821 \ 5s.$
 $= £3^{+}_{2};$ hence,
 $5: 3^{+}_{2}$ \ $100^{-}_{23} = 100^{-}_{23} = 100^{-}_{23}$ Ans.

$$\begin{array}{c} 5 : 3\frac{3}{5} \\ 821\frac{1}{4} : 100 \end{array} \right\} :: 365 \, da. : \frac{73 \, da. \times 18 \times 400}{5 \times 3285} \\ = 32 \, da. \quad Ans$$

- 7. 16 oz. × 252 × 60 per hour × 1728/1000 = the cub. in. issuing per hour;
 ∴ this divided by 3½ sq. in. will give the length, in inches, of the volume of water issuing per hour;
 or, dividing also by 36 in., we shall have the length in yds.; thus,
 16 × 252 × 60 × 1728/1000 × 3½ × 36
 = 1 mi. 1557¾ vds. Ans.
- 8. When corn is 15s. 9d. a quarter, and hay $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per stone, 126 lbs. of hay with 1 bushel of corn will cost $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}d. \times 126}{14} + \frac{15s. 9d.}{8} = 49\frac{1}{2}d. + 23\frac{5}{8}d. = 73\frac{1}{8}d.;$ but, when corn is 2s. a bushel, and hay 70s. a ton, the same quantities will cost $\frac{70s. \times 126}{2240} + 2s. = 71\frac{1}{4}d.$

- 9. The proportions of lives saved are 13½, 8, 62, and ½, in every 100 shipwrecked lives; and those saved by ships' boats and lifeboats being respectively 62/100 and 13½/100 of the whole no. of shipwrecked lives,
 ∴ 62-13½/100, or 48½/100, of the whole = 2619; ∴ 1 per cent. of ditto
- we have 729, 432, 3348, and 27. Ans.

 10. Here we are to divide $\frac{1}{15}$ into two parts having the ratio of 1 to 15; hence, the parts will be $\frac{1}{16}$ of $\frac{1}{15}$, and $\frac{15}{16}$ of $\frac{1}{15}$, or 0625 + 15

= 54; and hence, multiplying 54 severally by $13\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 62, and $\frac{1}{2}$

A guinea is = 1²/₇ of what the quills cost per thousand;
 11s. + 1²/₇ = 49s. + 3 = 16s. 4d. Ans.

and '0625, or '00416 and '0625. Ans

12. $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on the amount of 1050 rings @ $22s. = \frac{22s. \times 1050}{800}$ $= 231 \div 8 = 28s. \ 10\frac{1}{2}d.$ for insurance; weight of the rings = 28 grs. $\times 1050 = \frac{28}{7000}$ lb. Av. $\times 1050$; \therefore the whole weight conveyed = 4×105 lb. $+3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. = 7.7 lbs. $+3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. $+3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. +3

- 13. The obelisk would contain $\frac{2}{3}$ of 108 × 113 cub. ft., and weigh 2240 lbs. × 600; bulk of obelisk = $\frac{72 \times 113}{27}$ c. yds. = $301\frac{1}{3}$ c. yds. Ans.

 Weight of a cub. foot = $\frac{2240 \times 600}{72 \times 113}$ = 165·19 lbs. Ans.
- 14. If A goes 3 units of distance in 1 unit of time, then, B , 4 , , , , 1 . , , , , , . A goes 1 unit of distance in \(\frac{1}{3} \) of a unit of time B , 1 , , , , \(\frac{1}{4} \) , , , , , and \(\frac{1}{3} \) is \(\frac{1}{3} \) of \(\frac{1}{4} \), or A's time per unit of distance is \(\frac{4}{3} \) of B's.
- 15. Value of A's money = 96s.; of B's = 632s.; together = 728s., which is to be redivided into two parts having the ratio of 6 to 1.
 ∴ after the transfer A will have ¹/₇ of 728s. = 104s., and so will have received from B 104 = 96 = 8s. = 4 flor. Ans.
- 16. $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{19}{8} \times \frac{153}{100} : \frac{76}{13} \times \frac{17}{4} = \frac{3 \times 9}{7 \times 800} : \frac{1}{13}$, = 351 : 5600; : the less no. is $\frac{351}{5249}$ of the difference $477\frac{9}{11}$, = 351 + 11 = 31 $\frac{10}{11}$, and : the greater = 509 $\frac{1}{11}$. Ans.
- 17. The legal interest was $=\frac{5}{100}$ of the capital, the trade profit $=\frac{9}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{100}$ of the capital; together, $\frac{14}{5}$ of $\frac{14}{100} = \frac{14}{100}$ of the capital; \therefore 14 per cent. of the capital = £210 14s. 1 do. do. =£15 1s. Whole capital =£15 1s. × 100 =£1505. Ans.
- 18. Amt. of £1 in 125 yrs.= $1\cdot03^{125}$; = $1\cdot03^{50} \times 1\cdot03^{50} \times 1\cdot03^{25}$; = $4\cdot383906^2 \times \sqrt{4\cdot383906}$; = $19\cdot2186 \times 2\cdot09378 = 40\cdot2395$, amt. of £1; which × 100 will be the amount of £100; $\frac{4023\cdot95}{95}$ cents, at £3=£127·072. Ans.

- 19. Present worth, £532 5s. $8\frac{4}{7}d$.: £567 :: 100 : 100 + $\frac{150}{93}$;
 - $\therefore \frac{150}{22}$ is the interest of 100 for the time required;

$$\therefore \frac{150}{23} \div 4\frac{1}{2} = \frac{100}{69} = 1\frac{31}{69} \text{ yr., or 1 yr. 164 da.} \quad Ans.$$

- 20. 313 yds. x the average length between CD and AE is to b =4840 sq. yds.; ... the average length is $4840 \div 81\% = 154$ yds. .. $CD + AE = 154 \times 2$; and AE = 308 - 160 = 148 yds.; or BE=160-148=12 yds. Ans.
- 21. £3-3 times $10d = £2\frac{7}{8}$ nett,

 $\frac{6200}{89\frac{1}{8}}$ cents at $£2\frac{7}{8} = \frac{6200 \times 23}{713} = 200$, income.

Sells out for $\frac{6200 \times 92}{89\frac{1}{a}}$, with which he buys an income $=\frac{6200\times92\times13/4}{89\frac{1}{8}\times50}=\frac{6200\times92\times14}{713\times50}=£224;$

∴ £224-£200=£24 increase. Ans.

- 22. £ $3\frac{1}{2}$ × 12 = £42, first income,

 $5\frac{5}{9}: 3\frac{1}{2}:: £100: £63$ given for each share; sold 12 shares at £68 = £816;

 $\frac{816}{2}$ cents at £3\frac{1}{4}=£31 4s., second income;

which is a decrease of £10 16s. Ans.

23.
$$\frac{3/\cdot004}{3/\cdot0135} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{40}{135}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{27}} = \frac{2}{3}$$
. Ans.

24. 25.92 = 1.809; also 261.77 = 3.953; $\frac{1}{27}$ do. = .067; $\frac{1}{67}$ do. = .059; .067 - .059 = .008. Ans

Paper XV.

11. 25s.:35s. $\frac{7}{8}:1$::15 wom.: 24 wom.

15 wom.: 20 wom.:: 9 m.: 12 m. Ans.

12. The no. of horses required would be $12 \times \frac{3}{7} \times 1\frac{9}{20} = 6\frac{3}{10}$;

13 hor. : 13 hor. : 20 pon. ; 2 pon. Ans.

- 13. Income for an investment of £90 $\frac{5}{8}$ in the 3 per cents, would be £3 and in the 4 per cents, would be £4 × $\frac{90\frac{5}{8}}{115}$ =£3 $\frac{7}{48}$; ... gain by the transfer = $\frac{3}{5}$ of £ $\frac{7}{46}$ =£ $\frac{21}{230}$.
 £ $\frac{21}{220}$:£7::£90 $\frac{5}{8}$:£725 × 115 + 12 =£6947 18s. 4d. Ans.
- 14. If the no. of sheep be represented by 1, the oxen will be $\frac{1}{3}$, the pigs $\frac{13\frac{1}{3}}{100}$ or $\frac{2}{15}$, the calves $\frac{25}{28}$ of $\frac{2}{15} = \frac{5}{42}$; or the sheep, oxen, pigs, and calves are as 210, 70, 28, and 25; and the horses are the 1000th part of the whole, or = the 999th part of the sum of all the others; therefore the proportional no. for the horses is the 999th of $(210+70+28+25)=\frac{1}{3}$; and hence the no. of oxen and horses together is to that of oxen as $70\frac{1}{3}$: 70, or 211: 210; 211: 210::3587: 3570 oxen. Ans.
- 15. 3 @ 18s. + 4 @ 16s. + 5 @ 15s. = 193s., value of the mixture @ 15s. 6d. a gal.; ∴ the no. of gals. after the water has been added is 386 ÷ 31 = 12½, thus showing that quantity to contain 12½ (3 + 4 + 5), or 14/31 gal. water;
 12½ : 14/31 : 14/21 :: 100 : 3.627 p. c. Ans.
- 16. 1 man can do ⁹⁶⁶/₁₅ c. yds. in 84 hrs., or ²³/₃₀ yd. per hour;
 ∴ 4 men in 7½ × 4 hrs. do ²³/₃₀ × 30 × 4 = 92 yds.
 575-92=483 yds. done by the men engaged for 7½ × 12 or 90 hrs., who therefore did ⁴⁸³/₉₀ or ¹⁶¹/₃₀ yds. per hr.;
 and hence their no. must have been ¹⁶¹/₃₀ ÷ ²³/₃₀ = 7 men. Ans.
- I evidently give 128 + 12 yards for £100;
 £100 + 140 = 14s. 3 d. Ans.
- 18. Here I sold 32-3, or 29, quires, for the prime cost of 32, viz. for $\frac{43\frac{1}{2}d \times 32}{5}$; this divided by 29 gives $\frac{1\frac{1}{3}d \times 32}{5} = 9\frac{3}{5}d$ per quire.
 Ans.

- 19. Here we are to divide 60s. into two parts, such that one $\times \frac{115}{100}$ shall equal the other $\times \frac{92}{100}$; or the $1st \div \frac{100}{115}$ = the $2nd + \frac{100}{92}$; the parts are therefore in the ratio of $\frac{1}{115}$ and $\frac{1}{92}$, or 4 and 5; hence, $\frac{4}{9}$ and $\frac{5}{9}$ of 60s. = 26s. 8d. and 33s. 4d. Ans.
- 20. G gets $\frac{5}{8}$ of the gain, and \therefore F $\frac{3}{8}$;

 F contributes $\frac{2}{5}$ of the stock, and \therefore G $\frac{3}{5}$.

 Accordingly, the capitals are as 2:3, and the gains as 3:5; $3:5::2 \times 10\frac{1}{3}:3 \times \text{G's time} = 35 \text{ mo.}$ $35 \div 3 = 11\frac{2}{3} \text{ mos.}$ Ans.
- 21. At 11 o'clock, M (the minute hand) is 5 sixtieths of the circumference in advance of H (the hour hand); and we are to find at what time after 11 o'clock the interval between H and M will be 27 sixtieths. There will be two occurrences of this interval within the hour; viz. when M is 27 sixtieths and when it is 33 sixtieths in advance of H, the interval of 27 in the latter instance being on the left side of the clock.

In the 1st instance, then, M has to gain on H 27-5 or 22 sixtieths, and in the 2nd instance, 33-5 or 28 sixtieths; and as M gains on H 11 sixtieths every 12 minutes, we have

- 22. $.50s. \times 56 \times 3 = £420$, selling price of the whole; 125: 100::£420:£336 prime cost of the whole; £336-(112+120)=£104. Ans.
- 23. 1st, we have to find two nos. as 5 to 1, and differing by 62-30 or 32. Here, since 5-1=4, we see that the less no. is \(\frac{1}{4}\) of the difference of the nos., viz. \(\frac{1}{4}\) of 32=8; and 8 was the son's age 30-8 or 22 years ago. Ans.

2ndly, we have to find two nos. as 5 to 3, and differing by 32. Accordingly, since 5-3=2, we see that the less no. is $\frac{3}{2}$ of the difference, i.e. $\frac{3}{2}$ of 32=48, which will be the son's age 48-30 or 18 years hence. Ans.

24. When I shall be as old again as I am now, my son will have added my present age to his, and if he will then be 8 times as old as now, my present age must be seven times his; therefore, we are to find two nos. as 7 to 1 and differing by 24; accordingly, we see that since 1 is a sixth of 7-1, the son's age must be a sixth of the difference 24-4. Ans.

25. The man rowed against the tide $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. in 35 min., or $\frac{1}{14}$ mi. per min., or $\frac{9}{14}$ mi. in 9 min., in which time he was 1 mile distant from the floating body; : the tide flowed at the rate of $1 - \frac{9}{12}$ $=\frac{5}{14}$ mi. in 9 min., or $\frac{5}{196}$ mi. per min.

Hence, as the man rowed against the tide $\frac{1}{14}$ mi. per min., he would row with the tide $\frac{1}{14} + \frac{5 \times 2}{126}$ or $\frac{19}{126}$ mi. per min. = $9\frac{1}{21}$ mile an hour. Ans.

- 26. Sold 26 qrs. for $26 \times 1.17\frac{1}{6}$ times the prime cost of 1 qr. and 95 qrs. for 95 x 1.13 times the prime cost of 1 qr.
 - If 121 quarters had been sold for 121 x 1.15 times the prime cost of 1 quarter, the amount would have been better by $121 \times 1.15 - (26 \times 1.17\frac{1}{2} + 95 \times 1.13)$ times the prime cost of 1 qr., viz. by $139 \cdot 15 - (30 \cdot 55 + 107 \cdot 35)$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the prime cost of a qr. =85s. $\therefore 85s. \div 1\frac{1}{4} = 68s.$ Ans.
- 27. At 8 o'clock the minute hand M is 20 minute spaces in advance of the hour hand H, and has to gain 10 minutes more in order to be 30 minute spaces in advance; and as M gains on H 11 minute spaces in every 12, therefore,

11: $10::12:10\frac{10}{11}$ min. past 8, the time indicated by the watch when the hands point in opposite directions.

Now, since a quarter to 5 o'clock M has passed over $15 + 180 + 10^{10}$ =205¹⁰ minute spaces, but gaining 24 sec. in every 3600 sec.; hence

3624: 24::205 $\frac{10}{11}$ min.: $1\frac{4}{11}$ min. too fast; ... the right time is $10\frac{10}{11} - 1\frac{4}{11} = 9\frac{6}{11}$ min. past 8. Ans.

28. $\frac{2}{7}$ of the whole cost = £400000 borrowed;

 $\frac{5}{2}$ of the whole cost = £1000000 held in shares;

Now, 48 per cent. of the receipts being required for working expenses and reserve fund, the remaining 52 per cent. of the receipts consists of the dividends and the interest of the borrowed money; thus:

 $4\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. on £1000000 =£45000 dividends 5 p. c. on £400000 = 20000 interest

52 p. c. of the gross receipts = 65000

or, 1 p. c. of ditto or, the whole receipts =£125000. Ans.

- 29. 15d. with $8\frac{1}{3}$ p. c = $16\frac{1}{4}d$. the fair retail rate, 3s. $10d \div 3 = 15\frac{1}{3}d$ his professed rate; now, to find the price he really obtains 10 lbs.: $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 10\frac{1}{2} & 16\frac{2}{3}d \\ 6860 \text{ grs.} & 7000 \text{ grs.} \end{array}\right\} : 15\frac{1}{3}d$: $16\frac{2}{7}d$ excess per lb. beyond fair profit = $\frac{16\frac{1}{4}}{25}d$ which, on $18\frac{2}{4}$ cwt. amounts to $\frac{5}{26}d \times 75 \times 28$ = 375d = £1 11s. 3d. Ans.
- 30. £1163 @ 4 p. c. for 1 yr. = 46.52994 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. for 1 yr. = 44.73£2157 yields int. for 1 yr. = £91.25; but the actual int. is 2180 - 2157 = £23; $91\frac{1}{4}:23::1$ yr. : $\frac{92}{365}$ yr. = 92 da. Ans.
- 31. Sum borrowed £272 6s. 6d.

 1st year's int. £13 12s. 4d. and principal 86 7 8=£100

 2nd year's int. £9 5s. 11d. and principal 90 14 1=£100

 3rd year's int. £4 15s. 3d. and principal 95 4 9=£100

 Therefore in 3 years the whole debt is paid. Ans.
- 32. Deducting $\frac{7}{240}$ of the gross rental leaves $\frac{233}{240}$ of it; $\therefore \frac{233}{240} \times \frac{95\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ of it = £1000; $\therefore £1000 + \frac{44503}{2000} = £1078 \ 11s. \ 7d. \quad Ans.$
- 34. £63 17s.: £71 16s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.::100: $112\frac{1}{2}$; $\therefore 12\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 6\frac{1}{4}$ p. c. per annum. Ans. £12 $\frac{1}{2}$: £71 16s. $7\frac{1}{3}d$.::£100: £574 13s. Ans.
- 35. The amount of £1 by simple interest would be £1.07, and the square root of 1.07 viz. 1.034408, is the amount of £1 at the compound interest rate for 1 year;
 ∴ .034408 is the int. of £1 for a year, or 3.4408 the rate per cent. Ans.

36. The publishing price $\times \frac{75}{100} \times \frac{12}{13}$, or $\times \frac{9}{13}$, gives the cash price.

The publishing price $\times \frac{71}{100}$ gives the credit price,

$$\therefore \frac{9}{13} : \frac{71}{100} :: 100 : 102\frac{5}{9};$$

so that 25 is the int. of 100 for the time sought;

4: $2\frac{5}{9}$:: 12 mths. : $7\frac{2}{3}$ mths. Ans.

37. $18 \times 10 \times 6 = 1080$ c. in. wood and sand, wt. 100 lbs. $17 \times 9 \times 5 = \frac{765}{315}$ c. in. wood alone, wt. $\frac{85}{15}$ lbs. wt. $\frac{15}{15}$ lbs.

hence, 1 cub. in. of wood weighs $15 \div 315 = \frac{1}{21}$ lb. 1 cub. in. of sand weighs $85 \div 765 = \frac{1}{9}$ lb.

or, the weights of equal bulks of wood and sand are as 9:21, or as 3:7. Ans.

38. Interest on £100 for 4 months = £1 $\frac{1}{3}$;

 $101\frac{1}{3}$: 100:: $23\frac{3}{4}s$.: $\frac{375}{16}s$, present worth of buying price;

100: $106\frac{2}{3}$: $\frac{375}{16}s$.: 25s. present worth of selling price;

hence 25s. 6d.-25s.=6d the int. on 25s. for the time sought; and as it is =2s. on 100s., or 2 per cent., the time of credit must be $\frac{1}{3}$ a year. Ans,

39. $102\frac{11}{12}$: 100::£162 12s. 2d. :£158, pres. value of bill @ 7 mths. $111\frac{1}{2}$: 100::£158 :£711 + 5 = pres. value of bill @ 5 mths.

100: $102\frac{1}{12}$:: $£\frac{711}{5}$: $£\frac{237 \times 49}{80}$ = nett amount of goods.

 $98\frac{3}{4}$: 100:: £ $\frac{237 \times 49}{80}$: £ $\frac{237 \times 49}{79}$ =£147. Ans.

- The amount of ordinary shares x 3½ together with the amount of preference shares x 5 = the amount of both x 4;
 - $3 3\frac{1}{2}$ times the preference stock = $4 3\frac{1}{3}$ times both (see Paper XL);

or, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the preference stock $=\frac{1}{2}$ of both;

or, 3 times the preference stock = the sum of both;

£200000 × 3 = £600000. Ans.

41. $\frac{104}{100} + \frac{5}{100}$ of $\frac{104}{100} + \frac{10}{100}$ of the purchase money,

or 1.192 of the purchase money = £1192;

 $1192+1\cdot192=£1000$. Ans.

(b) The reciprocal of a no. is the quotient of unity divided by the no.; thus the reciprocal of 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$, and that of $7\frac{1}{2}$ is $1+7\frac{1}{2}=\frac{2}{15}$. Hence a fraction \div its reciprocal produces the square of the fraction: $\therefore \sqrt{\frac{153}{272}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} = \frac{3}{4}}$. Ans.

43. The $1st + \frac{1}{6} = 2nd + \frac{1}{9} = 3rd + \frac{1}{10}$; or the three parts are as 15, 10, and 9; $\frac{1}{34}$ of 33 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. = cwt. 0 3 27

- 44. The parts multiplied, respectively, by 4 times 3, 6 times 4, &c., or by 12, 24, 35, and 60, will be all equal; therefore the parts will be in proportion as \(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{35}, \frac{1}{60}, \text{ or as 70, 35, 24, and 14; } \) the 143rd part of \(\mathbb{L}36 \) 8s. = \(\mathbb{L}0 \) 5s. \(\frac{1}{11}d., \) which multiplied severally by 70, 35, &c., gives \(\mathbb{L}17 \) 16s. \(\frac{4}{11}d., \) \(\mathbb{L}8 \) 18s. \(\frac{2}{11}d., \) \(\mathbb{L}6 \) 2s. \(2\frac{2}{17}d., \) and \(\mathbb{L}3 \) 11s. \(3\frac{3}{17}d. \) \(Ans. \)
- 45. The interests on £100 are £12, £15, and £5; hence the amounts are 1·12 of the 1st part, 1·15 of the 2nd, and 1·05 of the 3rd. Now 1·15 of the 2nd = 2·24 of the 1st, and ·35 of the 3rd = 1·15 of the 2nd; so that the three sums are as 1/224, 115, and 1/35, or as 115, 224, 736.

- 46. In the 1st instance, what cost me $105\frac{5}{9}$ I sell for 100; or, what cost me 19 I sell for 18; in the 2nd instance, what cost me 68 $\frac{4}{9}$ I sell for 100; or, what cost me 24 I sell for 35; $\frac{18}{19}$ of £3 19s. $2d + \frac{35}{24}$ of £5 =£11 0s. 10d. £8 19s. 2d : £2 1s. $8d : :100 : 23\frac{14}{43}$ p. c. gain. Ans.
- 47. Time for a no. of oxen to plough the field is to time for the same no. of horses as 90 x 1½ to 97; hence the whole wages for ox ploughing is 108/97 of the whole wages for horse ploughing.

Daily keep of an ox = $\frac{7}{9}$ of that of a horse; : keep of a team of oxen while at work is $\frac{7}{9}$ of $\frac{108}{97}$ or $\frac{84}{97}$ of that of horses.

Hence, 84 times the keep of horses = 97 times the keep of oxen, and 108 times the wages with horses = 97 times the wages with oxen; therefore, as the keep + the wages is the same amount in each case, we have, in the case of horse ploughing,

84 times the keep + 108 times the wages = 97 times both;

or (108-84) times the wages = (97-84) times both (see Paper XI.).

... Wages for horse ploughing
$$=\frac{13}{24}$$
 of £7 5s. 6d. =£3 18s. $9\frac{3}{2}d$.

Wages for ox ploughing $=\frac{108}{97}$ of £3 18s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$. =£4 7s. 9d.

48. Any one of the latter party can do in 4×5 hrs. as much as any one of the former can do in $3\frac{1}{3} \times 6$ hrs.; hence for 28 men of the former kind we may substitute $\frac{28 \times 20}{21} = 26\frac{2}{3}$ men of the latter kind.

Again, 24 men for $3\frac{1}{2}$ days = 1 man for 84 da. minus 2 men for 1 day = 1 man for 2 da. = 1 man for 82 da.

49. $154 + \frac{6}{7} + \frac{8}{9} + 1\frac{3}{8} + 1\frac{3}{8} = 158\frac{1817}{2626}$ men of ordinary ability; therefore, the time actually taken is to that in the supposed case as $158\frac{1817}{2620}$: 158, or as $2\frac{23}{2620}$: 2, or as 5063: 5040.

Hence, in the supposed case, the work would be done in $\frac{5040}{5063}$ of the 6 da.; $\therefore \frac{23}{5063}$ of 6 da. $= \frac{23}{83}$ of an hour, or 6 da. = 61 hrs., or 1 da. $= 10\frac{1}{8}$ hrs. Ans.

50. 6 mm. - 5 min. 51 sec. = 9 seconds;

1125 ft. × 9 travelled by the train in 6 minutes;

 $1125 \times 9:5280 \times 2:6$ min.: $\frac{176 \times 40}{1125}$ min. for the train to tra

2 miles.

1125 ft. × 60 travelled by sound in 1 minute;

 $1125 \times 60: 5280 \times 2::1 \text{ min.}: \frac{176}{1125} \text{ min. for sound to tra}$

2 miles.

 $\frac{176 \times 40}{1125} - \frac{176}{1125} = \frac{176 \times 39}{1125} \text{ min} = 6 \text{ min. } 6.08 \text{ sec.} \quad Ans.$

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